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**PUTNAM'S MURRAY.**  
*Improved Stereotype Edition.*

AN  
ABRIDGMENT  
OF  
MURRAY'S  
**ENGLISH GRAMMAR**



CONTAINING ALSO  
PUNCTUATION,  
THE NOTES UNDER RULES IN SYNTAX,  
AND  
LESSONS IN PARSING:

TO THE LATTER OF WHICH ARE PREFIXED,  
SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THAT EXERCISE, AND  
FALSE SYNTAX TO BE CORRECTED.

ALL APPROPRIATELY ARRANGED.

TO ALL WHICH IS ADAPTED  
A NEW SYSTEM OF QUESTIONS.

FROM THE SECOND PORTSMOUTH EDITION, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED

BY SAMUEL PUTNAM.



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MONTREAL: COR. OF NOTRE DAME AND ST. FRANCIS XAVIER

**DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, to wit :**

*District Clerk's Office.*

**BE IT REMEMBERED**, That on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1898, in the fifty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America, Samuel Putnam, of the said district, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor, in the words following, to wit :

"Putnam's Murray. Improved Stereotype Edition. An Abridgment of Murray's English Grammar. Containing also Punctuation, the Notes under Rules in Syntax, and Lessons in Parsing: to the latter of which are prefixed, Specimens illustrative of that Exercise, and false Syntax to be corrected. All appropriately arranged. To all which is adapted a new System of Questions. From the Second Portsmouth Edition, enlarged and improved. By Samuel Putnam."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned;" and also to an act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an act, entitled, An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

JNO W. DAVIS,

*Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.*

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## PREFACE.



THE sale of the former editions of this work has encouraged the Editor to offer the public another, containing, as he would hope, some valuable improvements.

The object of the questions interspersed through this Grammar, is, to lead the learner, while committing his lesson, to discover its *meaning* and *application*.

The scholar should answer the questions which are *numbered*, in the common way. The questions which are *not* numbered, have no direct answer on the page; the design of which is, to teach the pupil to *think for himself*, and avail himself of his own resources, as soon as he shall have any at command.

As some teachers have expressed a wish for this Grammar in the catechetical form, with questions and answers alternately succeeding each other, and as it seemed that one in such a form would be less conveniently read, the attempt has been made, by the help of figures, to secure the *advantages* of that form, while its *inconveniences* are avoided.

The number of the question is prefixed to its appropriate answer; and this arrangement will enable the scholar as readily to learn the answer, as if it followed its proper question.

This edition also contains Punctuation, and the most important Notes in Murray's Syntax, with Lessons in Parsing; to which are prefixed Specimens illustrative of that exercise, arranged in their appropriate places. In other grammars, these exercises are generally found either in an appendix, or after all the rules relating to parsing. The objection to this arrangement, is, that the pupil has first to burden his mind with a number of principles, which are but indefinitely understood; and, when he comes to the exercises, he is obliged to *apply*, at the same time, many of these principles, which, by being confounded with one



another, if they do not grow more dark and mysterious, may, at least, require much intellectual effort to be apprehended in all their various and distinct relations. The pupil, in order to be *successful*, must learn *one thing* at a time; and learn it so thoroughly, that he shall be in no danger of confounding it with the next to which his mind may be directed. It is the design, in the present arrangement of exercises, that the scholar, when he shall have learned one rule, should immediately become acquainted with its *use* and *application*, before he proceeds to another; so that, when he shall have gone through the Syntax, he may have a distinct knowledge of its principles.

As many scholars never use any other than the cheap editions of the Grammar, it is certainly important that such an abridgment should contain, if possible, all the necessary rudiments.

In this edition, it has been thought advisable to make use of a smaller type, with a view to prevent any material increase of the price, which would otherwise have been unavoidable, in consequence of the large addition of the exercises, notes, and punctuation.

This edition includes all the former editions, and in the same order; so that no difficulty will be experienced, should both be used in the same school.

There is, among some, a disposition to abandon Murray entirely, and adopt divisions and arrangements altogether new. Every new system will, without doubt, present some new and valuable views. But whether, upon the whole, any single system can at present be found more scientific, or affording greater facilities in learning to *speak* and *write* our language correctly, is greatly to be doubted.

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## ENGLISH GRAMMAR.



ENGLISH GRAMMAR is (1) the art of speaking and writing the English language with propriety. It is divided into (2) four parts, viz. (3) ORTHOGRAPHY ETYMOLOGY, SYNTAX and PROSODY.

Questions. 1. What is English Grammar? 2. Into how many parts is it divided? 3. Name them.



## ORTHOGRAPHY.

### LETTERS.

An articulate sound is (1) the sound of the human voice, formed by the organs of speech.\* ORTHOGRAPHY teaches (2) the nature and powers of letters, and the just method† of spelling words.

A Letter is (3) the first principle, or least part of a word.

The letters of the English language‡ (called (4) the English Alphabet) are twenty-six in number.

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\* Organs of speech—tongue teeth, lips, &c.

† Just method—proper way

‡ Language—speech

*The following is a List of the Roman and Italic Characters.*

ROMAN.		ITALIC.		NAME.
Cap.	Small.	Cap.	Small.	
A	a	A	a	ai
B	b	B	b	bee
C	c	C	c	see
D	d	D	d	dee
E	e	E	e	ee
F	f	F	f	ef
G	g	G	g	jee
H	h	H	h	atch
I	i	I	i	i or eye
J	j	J	j	jay
K	k	K	k	kay
L	l	L	l	el
M	m	M	m	em
N	n	N	n	en
O	o	O	o	o
P	p	P	p	pee
Q	q	Q	q	cue
R	r	R	r	ar
S	s	S	s	ess
T	t	T	t	tee
U	u	U	u	u or you
V	v	V	v	vee
W	w	W	w	double u
X	x	X	x	eks
Y	y	Y	y	wy
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Letters are divided (5) into vowels and consonants.

A *Vowel* is (6) an articulate sound that can be perfectly uttered\* by itself; as, *a, e, o*; which are formed without the help of any other sound.

The vowels (7) are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *æ* and *y*.

A *Consonant* is (8) an articulate sound, which cannot be perfectly uttered without the help of a vowel; as, *b, d, f, l*; which require vowels to express them fully.

*W* and *y* are consonants (9) when they begin a word or syllable; but in every other situation† they are vowels.

Consonants are divided (10) into Mutes and Semi-vowels.

(11) The *Mutes* cannot be sounded at all without the aid of a vowel. They are (12) *b, p, t, d, k*, and *c* and *g* hard.

(13) The *Semi-vowels* have an imperfect sound of themselves. They are (14) *f, l, m, n, r, v, s, z, x*, and *c* and *g* soft.‡

Four of the semi-vowels, namely, (15) *l, m, n, r*, are also distinguished by the name of *liquids*, (16) from their readily uniting with other consonants, and flowing, as it were, into their sounds.

A *Diphthong* is (17) the union of two vowels pronounced by a single impulse of the voice; as, *ea* in *beat*, *ou* in *sound*.

A *Triphthong* is (18) the union of three vowels, pronounced in like manner; as, *eau* in *beau*, *iew* in *view*.

\* Perfectly uttered—wholly spoken.

† Situation—place.

‡ For the distinction between the *nature* and the *name* of a consonant, see Murray's Grammar, 15th edition, p 19.

A Proper Diphthong is <sup>(19)</sup> that in which both the vowels are sounded; as, *oi* in voice, *ou* in ounce.

An Improper Diphthong <sup>(20)</sup> has but one of the vowels sounded; as, *ea* in eagle, *ca* in boat

*Questions.* 1. What is an articulate sound? 2. What does Orthography teach? 3. What is a Letter? 4. What are the letters of the English language called? 5. How are they divided? 6. What is a Vowel? 7. Which are the vowels? 8. What is a Consonant? Which of the vowels do you use in pronouncing *b*? Which in *k*? 9. When are *w* and *y* consonants? What is *w* in *where*? Why? What is it in *how*? Why? What is *y* in *try*? Why? What is it in *youth*? Why? 10. How are consonants divided? 11. Can the Mutes be sounded without the aid of a vowel? 12. Which are they? Which of the vowels do you use in sounding each? 13. What is said of the Semi-vowels? 14. Name them. 15. By what other name are four of the semi-vowels distinguished? 16. Why? 17. What is a Diphthong? How many diphthongs do you find in your last answer? Can you name any other words which contain diphthongs? 18. What is a Triphthong? How many in your last answer? Can you name any other words which contain triphthongs? 19. What is a Proper Diphthong? How many in your last answer? 20. What is an Improper Diphthong? How many in your last answer?

#### SYLLABLES.

A SYLLABLE is <sup>(1)</sup> a sound, either simple or compounded, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice, and constituting\* a word, or part of a word; as, *a*, *an*, *ant*.

Spelling is <sup>(2)</sup> the art of rightly dividing words into their syllables; or of expressing a word by its proper letters.

*Questions.* 1. What is a Syllable? 2. What is Spelling?

#### WORDS.

WORDS are <sup>(1)</sup> articulate sounds, used, by common consent, as signs of our ideas.

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\* Constituting—making, or forming.



A word of one syllable is termed\* <sup>(2)</sup> a monosyllable; a word of two syllables, <sup>(3)</sup> a dissyllable; a word of three syllables, <sup>(4)</sup> a trisyllable; and a word of four or more syllables, <sup>(5)</sup> a polysyllable.

All words are either PRIMITIVE or DERIVATIVE.

A *Primitive* word is <sup>(6)</sup> that which cannot be reduced to any simpler word in the language; as, *man, good, content*.

A *Derivative* word is <sup>(7)</sup> that which may be reduced to another word in *English* of greater simplicity; as, *manful, goodness, contentment, Yorkshire*.

*Questions.* 1. What are Words? What is an articulate sound? (See page 5.) 2. What is a word of one syllable called? 3. Of two syllables? 4. Of three? 5. Of four or more? Point out a Dissyllable. A Polysyllable. A Monosyllable. 6. What is a Primitive word? 7. What is a Derivative word? What sort of a word is *penknife*? Why? What sort of a word is *pen*? Why?

## ETYMOLOGY.

The second part of Grammar is ETYMOLOGY; which treats† of <sup>(1)</sup> the different sorts of words, their various modifications,† and their derivation.||

There are, in English, <sup>(2)</sup> nine sorts of words, or, as they are commonly called, *Parts of Speech*; namely, <sup>(3)</sup> the ARTICLE, the SUBSTANTIVE or NOUN, the ADJECTIVE, the PRONOUN, the VERB, the ADVERB, the PREPOSITION, the CONJUNCTION and the INTERJECTION.

*Questions.* 1. Of what does Etymology treat? 2. How many sorts of words are there in English? 3. Name them

\* *Termed*—called.

† *Treats*—tells of.

‡ *Modifications*—changes. || *Derivation*—tracing them to their source; as, *man* is the source whence we derive *manful*.

1. An ARTICLE is <sup>(1)</sup> a word prefixed\* to substantives, to point them out, and to show how far their signification† extends;‡ as, *a* garden, *an* eagle, *the* woman.

*Questions.* 1. What sort of a word is *an* Article? What words in your last answer are articles?

2. A SUBSTANTIVE or NOUN is <sup>(1)</sup> the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any notion; as, *London*, *man*, *virtue*.

A Substantive may, in general, be distinguished <sup>(2)</sup> by its making sense of itself, or with the word *THE* before it; as, *temperance*, *industry*, *chastity*; *the book*, *the sun*, *the apple*.

*Questions.* 1. What is a Noun? 2. How else may a noun be distinguished? What part of speech is *book*? Why?

[It will be well for the Teacher here to lay aside the Grammar, and turn to some familiar reading-lesson, and let the scholar select the Nouns, giving his reasons why he calls them such, till he shall be able to do it with facility. The same course may be pursued with the other parts of speech.]

3. An ADJECTIVE is <sup>(1)</sup> a word added to a substantive, to express its quality; as, *an industrious* man, *a virtuous* woman.

An Adjective may be known <sup>(2)</sup> by its making sense with the addition of the word *thing*; as, *a good* thing, *a bad* thing; or of any particular substantive; as, *a sweet* apple, *a pleasant* prospect.

*Questions.* 1. What is an Adjective? 2. How else may an adjective be distinguished? What part of speech is *bad*? Why? What is *sweet*? Why?

4. A PRONOUN is <sup>(1)</sup> a word used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the

\* *Prefixed*--placed before.

† *Signification*--meaning

‡ Thus *a* man signifies *any* man: *the* man, *one* particular man; *man*, leaving out the article, signifies *all* men.

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same word; as, The man is happy; *he* is benev-  
olent; *he* is useful.

**Questions.** 1. What is a Pronoun? What is *he*?  
Instead of what noun is it used? Repeat, using the noun only.

5. A VERB is (1) a word which signifies to BE,  
to DO, or to SUFFER; as, I *am*, I *run*, I *am*  
*ruled*.

A Verb may be distinguished (2) by its making sense  
with one of the following pronouns, before it; namely, I,  
THOU, HE, SHE, WE, YOU, or THEY; or with the words *do*  
before it; as, I *walk*, he *plays*, they *write*, *it*, *is walk*  
to *play*, to *write*.

**Questions.** 1. What is a Verb? What is *am*? Why?  
What is *rule*? Why? What is *am ruled*? Why? 2  
How may a verb generally be distinguished? What is  
*walk*? Why?

6. An ADVERB is (1) a part of speech joined to  
a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another  
adverb, to express some quality or circumstance  
respecting it; as, He reads *well*; a *truly* good  
man; he writes *very correctly*.

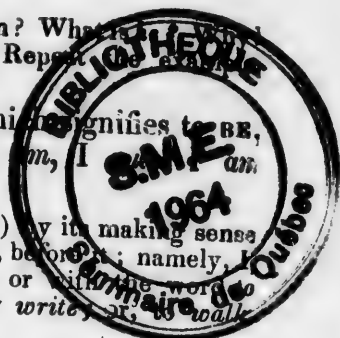
An Adverb may be generally known (2) by its answer-  
ing to the question How? How much? When? or  
Where? as, in the phrase He reads *correctly*, the an-  
swer to the question, How does he read? is, *correctly*.

**Questions.** 1. What is an Adverb? What is *well*?  
Why? 2. How may an adverb generally be known?  
What is *correctly*? Why?

7. PREPOSITIONS serve (1) to connect words  
with one another, and to show the relation be-  
tween them; as, He went *from* London *to* York;  
She is *above* disguise; They are supported *by* in-  
dustry.

A Preposition may be known (2) by its making sense  
with one of the following pronouns after it, namely, ME,  
US, HER, HIM, or THEM; as, with *him*, for *her*, to *them*, &c.

**Questions.** 1. For what do Prepositions serve? 2. How  
may a preposition be known? What is *by*? Why?



8. A CONJUNCTION is <sup>(1)</sup> a part of speech that is chiefly used to connect sentences, so as out of two or more sentences to make but one; <sup>(2)</sup> it sometimes connects only words; as, Thou *and* he are happy, *because* you are good; Two *and* three are five.

*Questions* 1. What is a Conjunction? 2. Does it always connect sentences? What is *because*? Why? What *and*? Why?

9. INTERJECTIONS are <sup>(1)</sup> words thrown in between the parts of a sentence, to express the passions or emotions of the speaker; as, *O virtue!* *how amiable thou art!*

*Question.* 1. What are Interjections?

### ARTICLE.

An ARTICLE is a word prefixed to substantives, to point them out, and show how far their signification extends; as, *a* garden, *an* eagle, *the* woman.

In English, there are but <sup>(1)</sup> two articles, <sup>(2)</sup> *a* and *the*; *a* becomes *an* <sup>(3)</sup> before a vowel, and before a silent *h*; as, *an* acorn, *an* hour; but if the *h* be sounded, the *a* only is to be used; as, *a* hand, *a* heart, *a* highway.

<sup>(4)</sup> *A* or *an* is styled\* the Indefinite Article: it is used in a vague† sense, to point out a single thing of the kind, in other respects indeterminate as, Give me *a* book; Bring me *an* apple.

*The* is called the Definite Article, because it ascertains what particular thing or things are meant, as, Give me *the* book; Bring me *the* apples; meaning some book, or apples, referred to.

A substantive, without an article to limit it, is generally taken <sup>(5)</sup> in its widest sense; as, *A*

\* *Styled*—called.

† *Vague*—indefinite.

sanctified temper is proper for *man*; that is, for all mankind.

*Questions.* 1. How many Articles are there in English? 2. What are they? 3. When does *a* become *an*? Is it proper to say *a hour*? Why? Is it proper to say *an hand*? Why? 4. Which is the Indefinite Article? Why? What is *a*, in the example? Why? Point out some indefinite articles. 5. In what sense is a substantive taken which has no article to limit it? What does *man* mean, in the example? Why?

### SUBSTANTIVE.

A SUBSTANTIVE OR NOUN is <sup>(1)</sup> the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any notion. as, *London, man, virtue.*

Substantives are <sup>(2)</sup> either PROPER OR COMMON.

*Proper* names, or substantives, are <sup>(3)</sup> the names appropriated\* to individuals; as, *George, London Thames.*

Proper names always begin with a capital letter.

*Common* names, or substantives, stand for kinds <sup>(4)</sup> containing many sorts, or for sorts containing many individuals under them; as, *animal, man tree, &c.*

Common names begin with a small letter.

To substantives belong <sup>(5)</sup> GENDER, NUMBER, and CASE; and they are all of the third person <sup>(6)</sup> when spoken of, and of the second <sup>(7)</sup> when spoken to; as, *Blessings attend us on every side; Be grateful, children of men!* that is, *ye children of men.*

*Questions.* 1. What is a Noun? How many nouns in your last answer? 2. How are nouns divided? 3. What are Proper Nouns? What kind of a noun is *George*? Why? Point out some proper substantives. 4. For what do Common Substantives stand? What kind of a noun is *man*? Why? How many in your last answer? 5. What belong

\* Appropriated—given



the substantives? 6. When are they all of the third person? 7. When of the second? What person is *blessings*, in the example? Why? What person is *children*? Why?

## GENDER.

GENDER is (1) the distinction of nouns with regard to sex. There are (2) three genders, (3) the MASCULINE, the FEMININE, and the NEUTER.

The *Masculine* gender denotes (4) males; as, *a man, a horse, a bull*.

The *Feminine* gender denotes (5) females; as, *a woman, a duck, a hen*.

The *Neuter* gender denotes (6) objects which are neither males nor females; as, *a field, a house, a garden*.

Nouns which are either masculine or feminine, may be called Common gender; as, *a bird, a child, a friend*.

Some substantives, naturally neuter, (7) are, by a figure of speech, converted\* into the masculine or feminine gender; as when we say of the sun, *he* is setting, and of a ship, *she* sails well, &c.

The English language has (8) three methods of distinguishing the sex, viz.

## 1. By different words; as,

Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
Bachelor	maid	Husband	wife
Boy	girl	Lord	lady
Brother	sister	Man	woman
Buck	doe	Master	mistress
King	queen	Nephew	niece
Drake	duck	Singer	{ songstress
Earl	countess		{ or singer
Father	mother	Son	daughter
Friar	nun	Stag	hind
Gander	goose	Uncle	aunt
Hart	roe	Wizard	witch

\* *Converted*—changed.

2. By difference of termination, as,

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Abbot	abbess	Host	hostess
Actor	actress	Lion	lioness
Administrator	administratrix	Marquis	marchioness
Ambassador	ambadress	Master	mistress
Arbiter	arbitress	Mayor	mayoress
Baron	baroness	Patron	patroness
Bridegroom	bride	Poet	poetess
Benefactor	benefactress	Priest	priestess
Chanter	chantress	Prince	princess
Conductor	conductress	Prior	prioress
Count	countess	Prophet	prophetess
Duke	duchess	Protector	protectress
Elector	electress	Shepherd	shepherdess
Emperor	empress	Songster	songstress
Executor	executrix	Tiger	tigress
Governor	governess	Traitor	traitress
Heir	heiress	Tutor	tutoress
Hero	heroine	Votary	votaress
Hunter	huntress	Widower	widow

3. By a noun, pronoun or adjective, being *pre-*fixed to the substantive; as,

A cock-sparrow	A hen-sparrow
A man-servant	A maid-servant
A he-goat	A she-goat
A male-child	A female-child
Male-descendants	Female-descendants

*Questions.* 1. What is Gender? 2. How many are there? 3. Name them. 4. What does the Masculine gender denote? 5. Feminine? 6. Neuter? What gender is *man*? Why? *Garden*? Why? What gender may *friend* be called? Why? 7. What is said of some substantives naturally neuter? Give an instance. What gender is *sun*, naturally? Into what gender is it converted by a figure of speech? *Ship*? Into what is it changed? 8. How many ways has the English language of distinguishing the sex? What is the first way? Second? Third?

NUMBER.

NUMBER is (1) the consideration of an object as one or more.

Substantives are of <sup>(2)</sup> two numbers, <sup>(3)</sup> the SINGULAR and PLURAL.

The *Singular* number expresses <sup>(4)</sup> but one object; as, *a chair, a table*.

The singular number is known <sup>(5)</sup> by its making sense with the word ONE before it; as, *one chair, one table*.

The *Plural* number signifies <sup>(6)</sup> more objects than one; as, *chairs, tables*.

The plural number is known <sup>(7)</sup> by its making sense with the word TWO before it; as, *two chairs, two tables*.

Some nouns, <sup>(8)</sup> from the nature of the things which they express, are used only in the singular, others only in the plural form; as, *wheat, pitch, gold, sloth, pride, &c.* and *bellows, scissors, lungs, riches, &c.*

Some words are the same in both numbers; as, *deer, sheep, swine, &c.*

The plural number of nouns is generally formed <sup>(9)</sup> by adding *s* to the singular; as, *dove, doves, face, faces*; *thought, thoughts*. But when the substantive singular ends in *x, ch, sh, or ss*, we add *es* in the plural; as, *box, boxes*; *church, churches*; *lash, lashes*; *kiss, kisses*.

Nouns ending in *f* or *fe* are generally rendered\* plural by the change of those terminations† into *ves*; as, *loaf, loaves*; *wife, wives*. Those which end in *ff* have the regular plural; as, *ruff, ruffs*.

Such as have *y* in the singular, with no other vowel in the same syllable, change it into *ies* in the plural; as, *beauty, beauties*; *fly, flies*; but the *y* is not changed when there is another vowel in the syllable; as, *key, keys*; *delay, delays*.

*Questions.* 1. What is Number? 2. How many numbers have nouns? 3. What are they? 4. What does the Singular number express? 5. How is it known? 6. What

\* Rendered—made

† Terminations—endings.

does the Plural signify? 7. How is it known? What number is APPLES? Why? What number is APPLE? Why? 8. Why are some nouns used only in the singular and others only in the plural? What nouns are used only in the plural? What only in the singular? Why? Name some nouns that are the same in both numbers. Is it proper to say *one sheep, two sheeps, three sheeps, &c.*? Why? 9. How is the plural number of nouns generally formed? What do you add to the noun *face*, to make it plural? What, to *box*? Why not *s* only? What, to *church*? Why? *Lash*? Why? *Kiss*? Why? How do you make *loaf* plural? Why? What do you add to the noun *ruff* to make it plural? Why? Into what do you change *y*, in *duty*, to make it plural? Why? How do you form the plural of *key*? Why?

CASE.

In English, substantives have (1) three cases, the NOMINATIVE, the POSSESSIVE, and the OBJECTIVE.\*

The *Nominative* case simply expresses (2) the name of a thing, or the subject of the verb; as, The *boy* plays; The *girls* learn.

The *Possessive* case expresses (3) the relation of property or possession, and (4) has an apostrophe with the letter *s* coming after it; as, The *scholar's* duty; My *father's* house.

(5) When the plural ends in *s*, the other *s* is omitted, but the apostrophe is retained; as, On *eagles'* wings; The *drapers'* company.

Sometimes also, (7) when the singular terminates in *ss*, the apostrophic *s* is not added; as, For *goodness'* sake; For *righteousness'* sake.

The *Objective* case expresses (8) the object of an action, or of a relation; and generally follows a (9) verb active, or a preposition; as, John assists *Charles*; They live in *London*.

\* On the propriety of this objective case, see the large Grammar, p. 54, \*5.

English substantives are declined in the following manner.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nominative Case</i>	A mother.	Mothers.
<i>Possessive Case</i>	A mother's.	Mothers'
<i>Objective Case</i>	A mother.	Mothers.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nominative Case</i>	The man.	The men
<i>Possessive Case</i>	The man's	The men's
<i>Objective Case</i>	The man.	The men.

*Questions.* 1. How many Cases have nouns in English? Name them. 2. What does the Nominative case express? Which words are the nominative cases in the example? 3. What does the Possessive case express? 4. How is it written? Which are the possessive cases in the example? Why? 5. How would you write the possessive case of *eagles*? *Drapers*? 6. Why? How do you write *goodness* in the possessive? *Righteousness*? 7. Why? 8. What does the Objective case express? 9. What parts of speech does it generally follow? What words are the objective cases in the example? Why? Decline *mother*. Spell the nouns in each case, and tell where the apostrophe is placed.

*Nouns to be declined.*

Write (or spell) in the nominative case plural the following nouns: apple, plum, orange, bush, tree, plant, disorder, novice, beginning, defeat, protuberance.

Write the following substantives in the nominative case plural: cry, fly, cherry, fancy, glory, duty, boy, folly, play, lily, toy, conveniency.

Write the following nouns in the possessive case singular: boy, girl, man, woman, lake, sea, church, lass, beauty, sister, bee.

Write the following in the nominative case plural: loaf, sheaf, self, muff, knife, stuff, wife, staff, wolf, half, calf, shelf, life.

Write the following in the possessive case plural: brother, child, man, woman, foot, tooth, ox, mouse, goose, penny.

Write the following nouns in the nominative and possessive cases plural: wife, chief, die, staff, city, river, proof, archer, master, clutch, tooth, mouth, baker, distaff.



# EXERCISES IN PARSING

## Article and Substantive.

*Questions.* What part of speech is ——— ?

**ARTICLE.** Why? (see p. 10.) Kind? (see p. 12.) Why?

**NOUN.** Why? (see p. 10.) Common or proper? (see p. 13.) Why? Person? Why? Number? (see p. 16.) Why? Gender? Why? Spell the noun in each case. In what case is it found?

A bush

A tree

A flower

An apple

An almond

A house

The fields

The rainbow

The clouds

The scholar's duty

George

A prince

The Humber

The Pope

The Grocer's Co.

Europe

The pens

The girl's school

The laws

Beauty

The continent

The Cæsars

**NOTE.** As the questions for parsing, in these and the exercises that follow, are too minute to be used a long time without becoming tedious, it will be expedient to omit them, as soon as they shall have answered the object of making the scholar familiar with the etymological definitions.

Repeat the preceding exercises, and parse according to the following

## SPECIMEN

A bush.

*Bush* is a common noun, of the neuter gender, third person, singular number, and nominative case.

## ADJECTIVE.

An **ADJECTIVE** is <sup>(1)</sup> a word added to a substantive to express its quality; as, An *industrious* man; A *virtuous* woman; A *benevolent* mind.

In English, the adjective is not varied on ac-

\* Here insert the word to be used

count of gender, number, or case. Thus we say, A *careless* boy; *Careless* girls.

The only variation which it admits is, <sup>(2)</sup> that of the degrees of comparison.

There are commonly reckoned <sup>(3)</sup> three degrees of comparison; <sup>(4)</sup> the POSITIVE, COMPARATIVE, and SUPERLATIVE.

<sup>(5)</sup> The *Positive* state expresses the quality of an object, without any increase or diminution; \* as, *good, wise, great.*

<sup>(6)</sup> The *Comparative* degree increases or lessens the positive in signification; as, *wiser, greater, less wise.*

<sup>(7)</sup> The *Superlative* degree increases or lessens the positive to the highest or lowest degree; as, *wisest, greatest, least wise.*

The simple word, or positive, becomes the comparative by adding <sup>(8)</sup> *r* or *er*; and the superlative by adding <sup>(9)</sup> *st* or *est* to the end of it; as, *wise, wiser, wisest*; *great, greater, greatest.* And the adverbs <sup>(10)</sup> *more* and *most*, placed before the adjective, have the same effect; as, *wise, more wise, most wise.*

Monosyllables, for the most part, are compared by *er* or *est*; and dissyllables by *more* and *most*; as, *mild, milder, mildest*; *frugal, more frugal, most frugal.*

Some words, of very common use, are irregularly formed; as, <sup>(11)</sup> *good, better, best*; *bad, worse, worst*; *little, less, least*. *much* or *many, more, most*; and a few others.

*Questions.* 1. What is an Adjective? What words are adjectives in the example? Why? 2. Of what variation do adjectives admit? 3. How many degrees of comparison? 4. Repeat them. 5. What is said of the Positive state? 6. Comparative? 7. Superlative? Compare *wise*

\* Diminution—making less

8. What did you add to the positive to make it comparative? 9. What, to form the superlative? 10. What will have the same effect? Why is *mild* compared in the first way? Why *frugal* in the second? 11. Mention some words that are compared in neither of these ways. Compare them.

*Adjectives to be compared.*

Compare the following adjectives: fair, grave, bright, long, short, tall, wild, deep, strong, poor, rich, great.

Compare the following adjectives: amiable, moderate, disinterested, favourable, grateful, studious, attentive, negligent, industrious, perplexing.

Write the following adjectives in the comparative degree: near, far, little, low, good, indifferent, bad, worthy, convenient.

Write the following adjectives in the superlative degree: feeble, bold, good, ardent, cold, bad, base, little, strong, late.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

*Article, Adjective, and Substantive.*

Parse the Article and substantive agreeably to note on page 19.

Questions. What part of speech is — ?

ADJECTIVE. Why? (see page 10.) Compare it. Where is it found?

A better world.  
A good heart  
Shady trees  
A fragrant flower  
The verdant fields  
Composed thoughts  
The whistling winds  
A diligent scholar  
Fairest proposals  
Relentless war  
A temper unhappy  
Rapid streams  
A severe winter  
The careless ostrich

A cheerful, good, old man  
Tender-looking charity  
A book of my friends  
A mahogany table  
A winding canal  
A happier life  
The sweetest incense  
The ivy-mantled tower  
A better world  
A pleasing address  
Wholesome aliment  
A free government  
The noblest prospect

Repeat the preceding exercises, and parse them according to the following

SPECIMEN.

A better world.

*Better* is an adjective, and is found in the comparative degree

## PRONOUNS

A **PRONOUN** is <sup>(1)</sup> a word used instead of a noun,\* to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word; as, The man is happy; *he* is benevolent; *he* is useful.

There are <sup>(2)</sup> three kinds of **PRONOUNS**, viz. <sup>(3)</sup> the **PERSONAL**, the **RELATIVE**, and the **ADJECTIVE** Pronouns.

## PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

There are <sup>(4)</sup> five *Personal* Pronouns, viz. <sup>(5)</sup> *I, thou, he, she, it*; with their plurals, *we, ye or you, they*.

Personal pronouns admit of <sup>(6)</sup> **PERSON, NUMBER, GENDER, and CASE**.

The *Persons* of pronouns are <sup>(7)</sup> three in each of the numbers, viz.

<sup>(8)</sup> <i>I</i> is the first person	} Singular.
<i>Thou</i> is the second person	
<i>He, she, or it</i> , is the third person	
<i>We</i> is the first person	} Plural.
<i>Ye, or you</i> , is the second person	
<i>They</i> is the third person	

<sup>(9)</sup> The *Numbers* of pronouns, like those of substantives, are two, the singular and the plural; as, *I, thou, he*; *we, ye, they*.

<sup>(10)</sup> *Gender* has respect only to the third person singular of the pronouns *he, she, it*. *He* is masculine; *she* is feminine; *it* is neuter.

<sup>(11)</sup> Pronouns have three cases, the *Nominative*, the *Possessive*, and the *Objective*.

The objective case of a pronoun has, in general, a form different from that of the nominative or the possessive case.

\* Hence the name *Pronoun* *Pro* is a Latin word and means *instead of*

The personal pronouns are thus declined

		Singular.	Plural
First	Nom.	I	We
	Possess.	Mine	Ours
	Obj.	Me	Us
Second,	Nom.	Thou	Ye or you
	Possess.	Thine	Yours
	Obj.	Thee	You
Third, Mas	Nom.	He	They
	Possess.	His	Theirs
	Obj.	Him	Them
Third Fem.	Nom.	She	They
	Possess.	Hers	Theirs
	Obj.	Her	Them
Third, Neuter.	Nom.	It	They
	Possess.	Its	Theirs
	Obj.	It	Them

**Questions.** 1. What is a Pronoun? Mention the pronouns in the example. Instead of what are they used? Repeat the example, using the nouns only. 2. How many kinds of pronouns? 3. Repeat them. 4. How many Personal Pronouns? 5. Repeat them. 6. Of what do personal pronouns admit? 7. How many persons in each number? 8. Repeat them. 9. What is said of their numbers? 10. Gender? 11. Cases? Decline the first person Second. Third person masculine. Feminine. Neuter

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

RELATIVE Pronouns are <sup>(1)</sup> such as relate, in general, to some word or phrase\* going before, which is thence called the antecedent;† they are <sup>(2)</sup> *who*, *which*, and *that*; as, The man is happy, *who* lives virtuously.

What is a kind of <sup>(3)</sup> compound relative, including both the antecedent and the relative, and is equivalent to <sup>(4)</sup> *that which*; as, This is *what* I wanted; that is to say, *the thing which* I wanted.

\* A phrase consists of several words.

† Because antecedent is carried from two Latin words which mean going before.



*Who* is applied (5) to persons; *which*, (6) to animals and inanimate things; as, He is a friend, *who* is faithful in adversity; The bird, *which* sung so sweetly, is flown; This is the tree, *which* produces no fruit.

*That*, as a relative, is often used (7) to prevent the too frequent repetition of *who* and *which*. It is applied (8) to persons and things; as, He *that* acts wisely deserves praise; Modesty is a quality *that* highly adorns a woman.

*Who* is of both numbers, and is thus declined :

### SINGULAR AND PLURAL

Nominative	<i>Who</i>
Possessive	<i>Whose</i>
Objective	<i>Whom</i>

*Who*, *which*, and *what*, are called (9) *Interrogatives*, when they are used in asking questions; as, *Who* is he? *Which* is the book? *What* are you doing?

**Questions.** 1. What are Relative Pronouns? 2. Which are they? Which word is the relative in the example? To what does it relate? What is *man* called? 3. What kind of relative is *what*? 4. To what is it equivalent in the example? Which of these two words is the relative? Which is its antecedent? 5. To what is *who* applied? 6. *Which*? Why would it not be proper to say, *friend which*? *Bird who*? *Tree who*? 7. For what is *that* used as a relative? 8. To what is it applied? To what is it applied in the first example? To what in the second? What is said of *who*, in respect to number? Decline it. 9. What are *who*, *which*, and *what*, called, when they are employed in asking questions? What are *who*, *which*, and *what* in the examples? Why?

### ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

(1) ADJECTIVE Pronouns are of a mixed nature.

participating\* the properties both of pronouns and adjectives.†

The adjective pronouns may be subdivided, (2) into four sorts, namely, the POSSESSIVE, the DISTRIBUTIVE, the DEMONSTRATIVE, and the INDEFINITE.

1. The *Possessive* are (3) those which relate to possession or property.

There are (4) seven of them, viz. (5) *my, thy, his, her, our, your, their*.

*Mine* and *thine*, (6) instead of *my* and *thy*, were formerly used before a substantive or adjective beginning with a vowel, or a silent *h*; as, Blot out all *mine* iniquities.

2. The *Distributive* are (7) those which denote the persons or things that make up a number, as taken separately and singly. They are, (8) *each, every, either*; as, *Each* of his brothers is in a favourable situation. *Every* man must account for himself; I have not seen *either* of them.

3. The *Demonstrative* are (9) those which precisely point out the subjects to which they relate; (10) *this* and *that, these* and *those*, are of this class; as, *This* is true charity, *that* is only its image.

*This* refers (11) to the nearest person or thing, and *that* (12) to the more distant; as, *This* man is more intelligent than *that*. *This* indicates the latter, or last mentioned; *that*, the former, or first mentioned; as, Wealth and poverty are both temptations; *that* tends to excite pride; *this*, discontent.

\* *Participating*—partaking.

† Thus, in the phrase *his book*, *his* participates the properties of an adjective, because, like an adjective, it belongs to *book*; and it also participates the properties of a pronoun, because, like a pronoun, it stands for a noun; as, *John's book*.

4 The *Indefinite* are <sup>(13)</sup> those which express their subjects in an indefinite or general manner. The following are of this kind: <sup>(14)</sup> *some, other, any, one, all, such, &c.*

*Other* is declined in the following manner :

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Other	Others
<i>Poss.</i>	Other's	Others'
<i>Obj.</i>	Other	Others

**Questions.** 1. What are Adjective Pronouns? 2. How may these be subdivided? 3. Which are the Possessive? 4. How many of them? 5. Name them. 6. How were *mine* and *thine* formerly used? 7. Which are the Distributive? 8. Name them. 9. Which are the Demonstrative? 10. Name them. 11. To what does *this* refer? 12. *That*? To which *man* does *this* refer in the example? To which does *that*? What does *this* indicate? *That*? What does *that* indicate in the example? *This*? 13. Which are the Indefinite? 14. Name them. Decline *other*. Spell it in each case, and tell where the apostrophe is placed.

Write the possessive singular and plural of the pronouns, I, thou, he, she, it, who, and other.

Write the objective cases singular and plural of the pronouns, I, thou, he, she, it, and who.

### EXERCISES IN PARSING.

*Article, Adjective, Pronoun, &c.*

Let the *Verb* be omitted; the *Article, Adjective, and Noun*, parsed as before.

**Questions.** What part of speech is — ?

**PRONOUN.** Why? (see page 10.) Decline it. (see page 23.) In what person, number, gender and case is it found?

I am sincere  
Thou art industrious  
He is disinterested  
Thou dost improve  
He assisted me  
You will submit  
They will obey us

We honor them  
You encourage us  
They commend her  
Let him consider  
Know yourselves  
Let them advance  
They may offend

Our hopes did flatter us	They may have forgotten
They have deceived me	I can forgive
Your expectation has failed	He might surpass them
He had resigned himself	We could overtake him
We completed our journey	I would be happy
Their fears will detect them	Ye should repent
He may have deceived me	We should have considered

Repeat the preceding exercises, and parse them according to the following

SPECIMEN.

She is disinterested.

*She* is a personal pronoun, of the third person, singular number, feminine gender, and nominative case.

VERBS.

A VERB is <sup>(1)</sup> a word which signifies to BE, to DO, or to SUFFER; as, *I am*, *I rule*, *I am ruled*.

Verbs are of <sup>(2)</sup> three kinds, <sup>(3)</sup> ACTIVE, PASSIVE, and NEUTER. They are also divided <sup>(4)</sup> into *Regular*, *Irregular*, and *Defective*.

A Verb *Active* expresses <sup>(5)</sup> an action, and necessarily implies <sup>(6)</sup> an agent, and an object acted upon; as, *to love*; *I love Penelope*; *Cain killed Abel*; *Titus destroyed the Temple*.

Here *destroyed* is an <sup>(7)</sup> active verb, because the agent, *Titus*, acts upon the object, *Temple*.

A Verb *Passive* expresses <sup>(8)</sup> the receiving of an action, and necessarily implies <sup>(9)</sup> an object acted upon, and an agent by which that action is performed; as, *Abel was killed by Cain*; *The Temple was destroyed* <sup>(10)</sup> by *Titus*.

Here *was destroyed* is <sup>(10)</sup> a passive verb, because the object, *Temple*, is acted upon by the agent, *Titus*.

(11) } In an Active Verb, the Nominative case acts.  
 } In a Passive Verb, the Nominative case is acted upon

A Verb *Neuter* expresses <sup>(12)</sup> neither action nor passion, but being, or a state of being; *is, I am, I sleep, I sit.*

Here *am* is <sup>(13)</sup> a neuter verb, because it does not express any action.

*Auxiliary* or *Helping* Verbs are <sup>(14)</sup> those by the help of which the English verbs are principally conjugated; they are <sup>(15)</sup> *do, be, have, shall, will, may, can*, with their variations; and *let* and *must*, which have no variation.

To Verbs belong <sup>(16)</sup> *Number, Person, Mode, and Tense.*

*Questions.* 1. What is a Verb? What does *rule* signify *Am*? *Am* ruled? 2. How many kinds of verbs? 3. What are they? 4. How else are they divided? 5. What does a verb Active express? 6. What does it necessarily imply? 7. What kind of a verb is *destroyed*? Why? How does it act? *Killed*? Why? How does it act?

8. What does the verb Passive express? 9. What does it necessarily imply? 10. What kind of a verb is *was destroyed*? Why? *How* is it acted upon? *Was killed*? Why? How is it acted upon?

11. How is the Active verb distinguished from the Passive? 12. What does a verb Neuter express? 13. What kind of a verb is *am*? Why? *Sleep*? Why? *Sit*? Why? 14. What are Auxiliary verbs? 15. Which are they? 16. What belong to verbs?

#### NUMBER AND PERSON.

Verbs have <sup>(1)</sup> two numbers, the SINGULAR and the PLURAL; as, *I love, we love.*

In each number there are <sup>(2)</sup> three persons; as,

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>First Person</i>	<i>I love</i>	<i>We love</i>
<i>Second Person</i>	<i>Thou lovest</i>	<i>Ye or you love</i>
<i>Third Person</i>	<i>He loves</i>	<i>They love</i>

*Questions.* 1. How many Numbers have verbs? 2. How many persons in each number? Repeat the verbs *love*, in each person singular and plural.

MODES.

**MOOD or MODE** is (1) a particular form of the verb, showing the manner\* in which the being, action, or passion, is represented.

There are (2) five modes of verbs, (3) the **INDICATIVE**, the **IMPERATIVE**, the **POTENTIAL**, the **SUBJUNCTIVE**, and the **INFINITIVE**.

(4) The *Indicative* Mode simply indicates or declares a thing; as, *He loves, he is loved*; or it asks a question; as, *Does he love? Is he loved?*

The *Imperative* Mode is used (5) for commanding, exhorting, entreating, or permitting; as, *Depart thou; mind ye; let us stay; go in peace.*

The *Potential* Mode implies (6) possibility or liberty, power, will, or obligation; as, *It may rain; he may go or stay; I can ride; he would walk; they should learn.*

The *Subjunctive* Mode represents a thing (7) under a condition, motive, wish, or supposition, &c., and is preceded by a conjunction, expressed or understood, and attended by another verb; as, *I will respect him, though he chide me; Were he good, he would be happy; that is, if he were good.*

The *Infinitive* Mode expresses a thing (8) in a general and unlimited manner, without any distinction of number or person; as, *to act, to speak, to be feared.*

The *Participle* is (9) a certain form of the verb; and derives its name (10) from its participating, not only the properties of a verb, but also those of an adjective; as, *I am desirous of knowing*

\* *Mode*—means manner



him; *Admired* and *applauded*, he became vain; *Having finished* his work, he submitted it, &c.

There are <sup>(11)</sup> three Participles, <sup>(12)</sup> the PRESENT or ACTIVE, the PERFECT or PASSIVE, and the COMPOUND PERFECT; as, *loving*, *loved*, *having loved*.

**Questions.** 1. What is Mode? 2. How many modes have verbs? 3. Repeat them. 4. What is said of the Indicative mode? 5. For what is the Imperative mode used? For what is *depart* used? *Mind?* *Let?* *Go?* 6. What does the Potential mode imply? What does *may rain* imply? *May go?* *Can ride?* *Could walk?* *Should learn?* 7. How does the Subjunctive mode represent a thing? Which verbs are in the subjunctive mode in the example? By what conjunctions are they preceded? By what verbs attended? 8. How does the Infinitive mode express a thing? 9. What is the Participle? 10. From what does it derive its name? Are there any participles in your last answer? What words are participles in your example? 11. How many participles are there? 12. Repeat them.

#### TENSES.

Tense, being <sup>(1)</sup> the distinction of time, might seem to admit only of the Present, Past and Future; but, to mark it more accurately, it is made to consist of <sup>(2)</sup> six variations, viz. <sup>(3)</sup> the PRESENT, the IMPERFECT, the PERFECT, the PLUPERFECT, the FIRST and SECOND FUTURE TENSES.

The *Present* Tense represents the action or event <sup>(4)</sup> as passing at the time in which it is mentioned; as, *I rule*, *I am ruled*; *I think*; *I fear*.

The *Imperfect* Tense represents the action or event <sup>(5)</sup> either as past and finished, or as remaining unfinished at a certain time past, as, *I loved* her for her modesty and virtue; *They were travelling* post when he met them.

<sup>(6)</sup> The *Perfect* Tense not only refers to what is past, but also conveys an allusion to the pres-

became vain;  
mitted it, &c.  
es, (12) the  
or PASSIVE,  
loving, loved,

v many modes  
said of the In  
ive mode used?  
Go? 6. What  
does *may* rain  
*Should learn*?  
esent a thing?  
n the example?  
By what verbs  
ode express a  
rom what does  
les in your last  
your example?  
Repeat them.

time, might  
Past and Fu-  
y, it is made  
3) the PRES-  
the PLUPER-  
TENSES.  
e action or  
which it is  
I *think*; I

he action of  
d, or as re-  
past, as, I  
rtue; They  
n.

fers to what  
to the pres-

ent time; as, I *have finished* my letter; I *have seen* the person that was recommended to me.

The *Pluperfect* Tense represents a thing (7) not only as past, but also as prior to\* some other point of time specified† in the sentence; as, I *had finished* my letter before he arrived

The *First Future* Tense represents the action (8) as yet to come, either with, or without respect to the precise time when; as, The sun *will rise* to-morrow; I *shall see* them again.

The *Second Future* intimates‡ (9) that the action will be fully accomplished at, or before the time of another future action or event; as, I *shall have dined* at one o'clock; The two houses *will have finished* their business, when the king comes to prorogue them.

*Questions.* 1. What is Tense? 2. Of how many variations is it made to consist? 3. What are they? 4. How does the Present tense represent an action? Is there any verb of the Present tense in your last answer? Any participle? 5. How does the Imperfect tense represent an action? What verbs of this tense in your example? 6. What is said of the Perfect tense? What verbs of this tense in your example? 7. How does the Pluperfect tense represent a thing? What verb of this tense in your example? How does it represent the action? Before what point of time? 8. How does the First Future represent an action? What verb of this tense in your first example? How does it represent the action? 9. What does the Second Future intimate? What verb of this tense in your example?

The CONJUGATION of a verb is (1) the regular combination§ and arrangement|| of its several numbers, persons, modes, and tenses.

\* *Prior to*—before.

† *Specified*—mentioned.

‡ *Intimates*—informs.

§ *Combination*—uniting

|| *Arrangement*—placing in order

The Conjugation of an active verb is styled the ACTIVE VOICE; and that of a passive verb the PASSIVE VOICE.

*Question.* 1. What is the Conjugation of a verb?

The auxiliary and active verb *To have* is conjugated in the following manner:

TO HAVE.

Indicative Mode.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.		Plural.	
1 Pers.	(1) I have	1.	We have
2 Pers.	Thou hast	2.	Ye <i>or</i> you have
3 Pers.	He, she, <i>or</i> it hath <i>or</i> has	3.	They have

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.		Plural.	
1.	(2) I had	1.	We had
2.	Thou hadst	2.	Ye <i>or</i> you had
3.	He, &c. had	3.	They had

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.		Plural.	
1	(3) I have had	1.	We have had
2.	Thou hast had	2.	Ye <i>or</i> you have had
3.	He has had	3.	They have had

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.		Plural.	
1	(4) I had had	1.	We had had
2	Thou hadst had	2.	Ye <i>or</i> you had had
3	He had had	3.	They had had

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.		Plural.	
1.	(5) I shall <i>or</i> will have	1.	We shall <i>or</i> will have
2.	Thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt have	2.	Ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i> will have
3.	He shall <i>or</i> will have	3.	They shall <i>or</i> will have

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.

- 1 (6) I shall have had
- 2 Thou wilt have had
- 3 He will have had

Plural.

1. We shall have had
2. Ye or you will have had
3. They will have had

Questions. 1. What is the first person singular of the Present Tense? 2. Imperfect? 3. Perfect? 4. Pluperfect? 5. First Future? 6. Second Future? Repeat all the persons of each tense.

Proceed in the same manner with the other modes.

Imperative Mode.

Singular.

1. (2) Let me have\*
2. Have thou, or do thou have
- 3 Let him have

Plural.

1. Let us have
2. Have ye, or do ye or you have
3. Let them have

Potential Mode.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

- 1 (3) I may or can have
2. Thou mayst or canst have
3. He may or can have

Plural.

1. We may or can have
2. Ye or you may or can have
3. They may or can have

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

1. I might, could, would, or should have
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst or shouldst have
- 3 He might, could, would or should have

Plural.

1. We might, could, would or should have
2. Ye or you might, could, would or should have
3. They might, could, would or should have

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

- 1 I may or can have had
- 2 Thou mayst or canst have had
3. He may or can have had

Plural.

1. We may or can have had
- 2 Ye or you may or can have had
3. They may or can have had

\* Strictly speaking, the imperative mode is entitled only to the second person

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

## Singular.

- 1 I might, could, would or should have had  
 2 Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst or shouldst have had  
 3 He might, could, would or should have had

## Plural.

1. We might, could, would or should have had  
 2. Ye or you might, could would or should have had  
 3. They might, could, would or should have had

## Subjunctive Mode.

## PRESENT TENSE.

## Singular.

1. (1) If I have  
 2. If thou have  
 3. If he have

## Plural.

1. If we have  
 2. If ye or you have  
 3. If they have\*

Repeat this mode, using one of the following conjunctions instead of IF: viz. *though, less, whether, unless.*

## Infinitive Mode.

*Present, (5) To have*

*Perfect, To have had.*

## PARTICIPLES.

*Present or active, Having*  
*Perfect or passive, Had*  
*Compound perfect, Having had*

*Questions.* 1. What is the first person singular of the present tense, in the INDICATIVE MODE? 2. In the IMPERATIVE? 3. POTENTIAL? 4. SUBJUNCTIVE? 5. INFINITIVE?

The auxiliary and neuter verb *To be* is conjugated as follows:

## TO BE.

## Indicative Mode.

## PRESENT TENSE.

## Singular.

- 1 I am  
 2 Thou art  
 3 He, she, or it is

## Plural.

1. We are  
 2. Ye or you are  
 3. They are

\* The remaining tenses of the subjunctive mode are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mode.

# ETYMOLOGY.

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## IMPERFECT TENSE.

### Singular.

- 1 I was
- 2 Thou wast
- 3 He was

### Plural.

1. We were
2. Ye or you were
3. They were

## PERFECT TENSE.

### Singular.

- 1 I have been
- 2 Thou hast been
- 3 He hath or has been

### Plural.

- 1 We have been
2. Ye or you have been
3. They have been

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

### Singular.

- 1 I had been
- 2 Thou hadst been
- 3 He had been

### Plural.

1. We had been
2. Ye or you had been
- 3 They had been

## FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

### Singular.

- 1 I shall or will be
- 2 Thou shalt or wilt be
3. He shall or will be

### Plural.

- 1 We shall or will be
2. Ye or you shall or will be
3. They shall or will be

## SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

### Singular.

1. I shall have been
- 2 Thou wilt have been
- 3 He will have been

### Plural.

1. We shall have been
2. Ye or you will have been
3. They will have been

## Imperative Mode.

### Singular.

- 1 Let me be
- 2 Be thou, or do thou be
- 3 Let him be

### Plural.

1. Let us be
- 2 Be ye or you, or do ye be
3. Let them be

## Potential Mode.

### PRESENT TENSE.

#### Singular

1. I may or can be
2. Thou mayst or canst be
3. He may or can be

#### Plural

1. We may or can be
2. Ye or you may or can be
3. They may or can be

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

## Singular.

1. I might, could, would *or* should be
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst *or* shouldst be
3. He might, could, would *or* should be

## Plural.

1. We might, could, would *or* should be
2. Ye *or* you might, could, would *or* should be
3. They might, could, would *or* should be

## PERFECT TENSE.

## Singular.

1. I may *or* can have been
2. Thou mayst *or* canst have been
3. He may *or* can have been

## Plural.

1. We may *or* can have been
2. Ye *or* you may *or* can have been
3. They may *or* can have been

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

## Singular.

1. I might, could, would, *or* should have been
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst *or* shouldst have been
3. He might, could, would *or* should have been

## Plural.

1. We might, could, would *or* should have been
2. Ye *or* you might, could, would *or* should have been
3. They might, could, would *or* should have been

## Subjunctive Mode.

## PRESENT TENSE.

## Singular.

1. If I be
2. If thou be
3. If he be

## Plural.

1. If we be
2. If ye *or* you be
3. If they be

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

## Singular.

1. If I were
2. If thou wert
3. If he were

## Plural.

1. If we were
2. If ye *or* you were
3. If they were

The remaining tenses of this mode are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mode

## Infinitive Mode.

*Present, To be*

*Perfect, To have been*



participating\* the properties both of pronouns and adjectives.†

The adjective pronouns may be subdivided (2) into four sorts, namely, the POSSESSIVE, the DISTRIBUTIVE, the DEMONSTRATIVE, and the INDEFINITE.

1. The *Possessive* are (3) those which relate to possession or property.

There are (4) seven of them, viz. (5) *my, thy, his, her, our, your, their*.

*Mine* and *thine*, (6) instead of *my* and *thy*, were formerly used before a substantive or adjective beginning with a vowel, or a silent *h*; as, Blot out all *mine* iniquities.

2. The *Distributive* are (7) those which denote the persons or things that make up a number, as taken separately and singly. They are, (8) *each, every, either*; as, *Each* of his brothers is in a favourable situation. *Every* man must account for himself; I have not seen *either* of them.

3. The *Demonstrative* are (9) those which precisely point out the subjects to which they relate (10) *this* and *that, these* and *those*, are of this class; as, *This* is true charity, *that* is only its image.

*This* refers (11) to the nearest person or thing, and *that* (12) to the more distant; as, *This* man is more intelligent than *that*. *This* indicates the latter, or last mentioned; *that*, the former, or first mentioned; as, Wealth and poverty are both temptations; *that* tends to excite pride; *this*, discontent.

\* *Participating*—partaking.

† Thus, in the phrase *his book*, *his* participates the properties of an adjective, because, like an adjective, it belongs to *book*; and it also participates the properties of a pronoun, because, like a pronoun, it stands for a noun; as, *John's* book.

4 The *Indefinite* are <sup>(13)</sup> those which express their subjects in an indefinite or general manner. The following are of this kind: <sup>(14)</sup> *some, other, any, one, all, such, &c.*

*Other* is declined in the following manner :

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Other	Others
<i>Poss.</i>	Other's	Others'
<i>Obj.</i>	Other	Others

**Questions.** 1. What are Adjective Pronouns? 2. How may these be subdivided? 3. Which are the Possessive? 4. How many of them? 5. Name them. 6. How were *mine* and *thine* formerly used? 7. Which are the Distributive? 8. Name them. 9. Which are the Demonstrative? 10. Name them. 11. To what does *this* refer? 12. *That*? To which *man* does *this* refer in the example? To which does *that*? What does *this* indicate? *That*? What does *that* indicate in the example? *This*? 13. Which are the Indefinite? 14. Name them. Decline *other*. Spell it in each case, and tell where the apostrophe is placed.

Write the possessive singular and plural of the pronouns, I, thou, he, she, it, who, and other.

Write the objective cases singular and plural of the pronouns, I, thou, he, she, it, and who.

### EXERCISES IN PARSING.

*Article, Adjective, Pronoun, &c.*

Let the *Verb* be omitted; the Article, Adjective, and Noun, parsed as before.

**Questions.** What part of speech is — ?

**PRONOUN.** Why? (see page 10.) Decline it. (see page 23.) In what person, number, gender and case is it found?

I am sincere  
Thou art industrious  
He is disinterested  
Thou dost improve  
He assisted me  
You will submit  
They will obey us

We honor them  
You encourage us  
They commend her  
Let him consider  
Know yourselves  
Let them advance  
They may offend

which express  
neral manner.

(1) *some, other,*

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6. How were  
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Our hopes did flatter us  
They have deceived me  
Your expectation has failed  
He had resigned himself  
We completed our journey  
Their fears will detect them  
He may have deceived me

They may have forgotten  
I can forgive  
He might surpass them  
We could overtake him  
I would be happy  
Ye should repent  
We should have considered

Repeat the preceding exercises, and parse them accord-  
ing to the following

SPECIMEN.

She is disinterested.

*She* is a personal pronoun, of the third person, singular  
number, feminine gender, and nominative case.

VERBS.

A VERB is (1) a word which signifies to BE, to  
DO, or to SUFFER ; as, *I am, I rule, I am ruled.*

Verbs are of (2) three kinds, (3) ACTIVE, PAS-  
SIVE, and NEUTER. They are also divided (4)  
into *Regular, Irregular, and Defective.*

A Verb *Active* expresses (5) an action, and  
necessarily implies (6) an agent, and an object  
acted upon ; as, *to love ; I love Penelope ; Cain  
killed Abel ; Titus destroyed the Temple.*

Here *destroyed* is an (7) active verb, because the agent,  
*Titus*, acts upon the object, *Temple*.

A Verb *Passive* expresses (8) the receiving of  
an action, and necessarily implies (9) an object  
acted upon, and an agent by which that action is  
performed ; as, *Abel was killed by Cain ; The  
Temple was destroyed (10) by Titus.*

Here *was destroyed* is (10) a passive verb, because the  
object, *Temp'e*, is acted upon by the agent, *Titus*.

(11) } In an Active Verb, the Nominative case acts.  
      } In a Passive Verb, the Nominative case is acted upon

A Verb *Neuter* expresses <sup>(12)</sup> neither action nor passion, but being, or a state of being; as, *I am, I sleep, I sit.*

Here *am* is <sup>(13)</sup> a neuter verb, because it does not express any action.

*Auxiliary* or *Helping* Verbs are <sup>(14)</sup> those by the help of which the English verbs are principally conjugated; they are <sup>(15)</sup> *do, be, have, shall, will, may, can*, with their variations; and *let* and *must*, which have no variation.

To Verbs belong <sup>(16)</sup> *Number, Person, Mode, and Tense.*

*Questions.* 1. What is a Verb? What does *rule* signify? *Am? Am ruled?* 2. How many kinds of verbs? 3. What are they? 4. How else are they divided? 5. What does a verb Active express? 6. What does it necessarily imply? 7. What kind of a verb is *destroyed*? Why? How does it act? *Killed?* Why? How does it act?

8. What does the verb Passive express? 9. What does it necessarily imply? 10. What kind of a verb is *was destroyed*? Why? *How* is it acted upon? *Was killed?* Why? *How* is it acted upon?

11. How is the Active verb distinguished from the Passive? 12. What does a verb Neuter express? 13. What kind of a verb is *am*? Why? *Sleep?* Why? *Sit?* Why? 14. What are Auxiliary verbs? 15. Which are they? 16. What belong to verbs?

#### NUMBER AND PERSON.

Verbs have <sup>(1)</sup> two numbers, the SINGULAR and the PLURAL; as, *I love, we love.*

In each number there are <sup>(2)</sup> three persons; as,

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>First Person</i>	<i>I love</i>	<i>We love</i>
<i>Second Person</i>	<i>Thou lovest</i>	<i>Ye or you love</i>
<i>Third Person</i>	<i>He loves</i>	<i>They love</i>

*Questions.* 1. How many Numbers have verbs? 2. How many persons in each number? Repeat the verb *love*, in each person singular and plural.

MODES.

**MOOD** or **MODE** is (1) a particular form of the verb, showing the manner\* in which the being, action, or passion, is represented.

There are (2) five modes of verbs, (3) the **INDICATIVE**, the **IMPERATIVE**, the **POTENTIAL**, the **SUBJUNCTIVE**, and the **INFINITIVE**.

(4) The *Indicative* Mode simply indicates or declares a thing; as, He *loves*, he *is loved*; or it asks a question; as, *Does he love? Is he loved?*

The *Imperative* Mode is used (5) for commanding, exhorting, entreating, or permitting; as, *Depart* thou; *mind* ye; *let us stay*; *go* in peace.

The *Potential* Mode implies (6) possibility or liberty, power, will, or obligation; as, It *may rain*; he *may go* or *stay*; I *can ride*; he *would walk*; they *should learn*.

The *Subjunctive* Mode represents a thing (7) under a condition, motive, wish, or supposition, &c., and is preceded by a conjunction, expressed or understood, and attended by another verb; as, I *will respect* him, *though* he *chide* me; *Were* he good, he *would be* happy; that is, *if* he were good.

The *Infinitive* Mode expresses a thing (8) in a general and unlimited manner, without any distinction of number or person; as, *to act*, *to speak*, *to be feared*.

The *Participle* is (9) a certain form of the verb; and derives its name (10) from its participating, not only the properties of a verb, but also those of an adjective; as, I am desirous of *knowing*

\* *Mode*—means manner

him; *Admired* and *applauded*, he became vain; *Having finished* his work, he submitted it, &c.

There are <sup>(11)</sup> three Participles, <sup>(12)</sup> the PRESENT or ACTIVE, the PERFECT or PASSIVE, and the COMPOUND PERFECT; as, *loving*, *loved*, *having loved*.

*Questions.* 1. What is Mode? 2. How many modes have verbs? 3. Repeat them. 4. What is said of the Indicative mode? 5. For what is the Imperative mode used? For what is *depart* used? *Mind?* *Let?* *Go?* 6. What does the Potential mode imply? What does *may rain* imply? *May go?* *Can ride?* *Could walk?* *Should learn?* 7. How does the Subjunctive mode represent a thing? Which verbs are in the subjunctive mode in the example? By what conjunctions are they preceded? By what verbs attended? 8. How does the Infinitive mode express a thing? 9. What is the Participle? 10. From what does it derive its name? Are there any participles in your last answer? What words are participles in your example? 11. How many participles are there? 12. Repeat them.

#### TENSES.

Tense, being <sup>(1)</sup> the distinction of time, might seem to admit only of the Present, Past and Future; but, to mark it more accurately, it is made to consist of <sup>(2)</sup> six variations, viz. <sup>(3)</sup> the PRESENT, the IMPERFECT, the PERFECT, the PLUPERFECT, the FIRST and SECOND FUTURE TENSES.

The *Present* Tense represents the action or event <sup>(4)</sup> as passing at the time in which it is mentioned; as, *I rule*, *I am ruled*; *I think*; *I fear*.

The *Imperfect* Tense represents the action or event <sup>(5)</sup> either as past and finished, or as remaining unfinished at a certain time past, as, *I loved* her for her modesty and virtue; *They were travelling* post when he met them.

<sup>(6)</sup> The *Perfect* Tense not only refers to what is past, but also conveys an allusion to the pres-

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ent time; as, I *have finished* my letter; I *have seen* the person that was recommended to me.

The *Pluperfect* Tense represents a thing (7) not only as past, but also as prior to\* some other point of time specified† in the sentence; as, I *had finished* my letter before he arrived

The *First Future* Tense represents the action (8) as yet to come, either with, or without respect to the precise time when; as, The sun *will rise* to-morrow; I *shall see* them again.

The *Second Future* intimates‡ (9) that the action will be fully accomplished at, or before the time of another future action or event; as, I *shall have dined* at one o'clock; The two houses *will have finished* their business, when the king comes to prorogue them.

*Questions.* 1. What is Tense? 2. Of how many variations is it made to consist? 3. What are they? 4. How does the Present tense represent an action? Is there any verb of the Present tense in your last answer? Any participle? 5. How does the Imperfect tense represent an action? What verbs of this tense in your example? 6. What is said of the Perfect tense? What verbs of this tense in your example? 7. How does the Pluperfect tense represent a thing? What verb of this tense in your example? How does it represent the action? Before what point of time? 8. How does the First Future represent an action? What verb of this tense in your first example? How does it represent the action? 9. What does the Second Future intimate? What verb of this tense in your example?

The CONJUGATION of a verb is (1) the regular combination§ and arrangement|| of its several numbers, persons, modes, and tenses.

\* Prior to—before.

† Intimates—informs.

|| Arrangement—placing in order

‡ Specified—mentioned.

§ Combination—uniting



The Conjugation of an active verb is styled the ACTIVE VOICE; and that of a passive verb the PASSIVE VOICE.

*Question.* 1. What is the Conjugation of a verb?

The auxiliary and active verb *To have* is conjugated in the following manner:

### TO HAVE

#### Indicative Mode.

##### PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1 <i>Pers.</i> (1) I have	1. We have
2 <i>Pers.</i> Thou hast	2. Ye <i>or</i> you have
3 <i>Pers.</i> He, she, <i>or</i> it hath <i>or</i> has	3. They have

##### IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1 (2) I had	1. We had
2. Thou hadst	2. Ye <i>or</i> you had
3. He, &c. had	3. They had

##### PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1 (3) I have had	1. We have had
2. Thou hast had	2. Ye <i>or</i> you have had
3. He has had	3. They have had

##### PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1 (4) I had had	1. We had had
2. Thou hadst had	2. Ye <i>or</i> you had had
3. He had had	3. They had had

##### FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1 (5) I shall <i>or</i> will have	1. We shall <i>or</i> will have
2. Thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt have	2. Ye <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i> will have
3. He shall <i>or</i> will have	3. They shall <i>or</i> will have

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.

- 1 (6) I shall have had
- 2 Thou wilt have had
- 3 He will have had

Plural.

1. We shall have had
2. Ye or you will have had
3. They will have had

Questions. 1. What is the first person singular of the Present Tense? 2. Imperfect? 3. Perfect? 4. Pluperfect? 5. First Future? 6. Second Future? Repeat all the persons of each tense.

Proceed in the same manner with the other modes.

Imperative Mode.

Singular.

1. (2) Let me have\*
2. Have thou, or do thou have
- 3 Let him have

Plural.

1. Let us have
2. Have ye, or do ye or you have
3. Let them have

Potential Mode.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

- 1 (3) I may or can have
2. Thou mayst or canst have
3. He may or can have

Plural.

1. We may or can have
2. Ye or you may or can have
3. They may or can have

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

1. I might, could, would, or should have
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst or shouldst have
- 3 He might, could, would or should have

Plural.

1. We might, could, would or should have
2. Ye or you might, could, would or should have
3. They might, could, would or should have

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

- 1 I may or can have had
- 2 Thou mayst or canst have had
3. He may or can have had

Plural.

1. We may or can have had
2. Ye or you may or can have had
3. They may or can have had

\* Strictly speaking, the imperative mode is entitled only to the second person

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.		Plural.	
1	I might, could, would or should have had	1.	We might, could, would or should have had
2	Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst or shouldst have had	2.	Ye or you might, could would or should have had
3	He might, could, would or should have had	3.	They might, could, would or should have had

## Subjunctive Mode.

## PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.		Plural.	
1.	(4) If I have	1.	If we have
2.	If thou have	2.	If ye or you have
3.	If he have	3.	If they have*

Repeat this mode, using one of the following conjunctions instead of IF: viz. *though, less, whether, unless.*

## Infinitive Mode.

<i>Present, (5)</i> To have	<i>Perfect, To have had</i>
-----------------------------	-----------------------------

## PARTICIPLES.

<i>Present or active,</i>	Having
<i>Perfect or passive,</i>	Had
<i>Compound perfect,</i>	Having had

*Questions.* 1. What is the first person singular of the present tense, in the INDICATIVE MODE? 2. In the IMPERATIVE? 3. POTENTIAL? 4. SUBJUNCTIVE? 5. INFINITIVE?

The auxiliary and neuter verb *To be* is conjugated as follows:

## TO BE.

## Indicative Mode.

## PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.		Plural.	
1	I am	1.	We are
2	Thou art	2.	Ye or you are
3	He, she, or it is	3.	They are

\* The remaining tenses of the subjunctive mode are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mode.

# ETYMOLOGY.

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## IMPERFECT TENSE.

### Singular.

- 1 I was
- 2 Thou wast
- 3 He was

### Plural.

1. We were
2. Ye or you were
3. They were

## PERFECT TENSE.

### Singular.

- 1 I have been
- 2 Thou hast been
- 3 He hath or has been

### Plural.

- 1 We have been
2. Ye or you have been
3. They have been

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

### Singular.

- 1 I had been
- 2 Thou hadst been
- 3 He had been

### Plural.

1. We had been
2. Ye or you had been
- 3 They had been

## FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

### Singular.

- 1 I shall or will be
- 2 Thou shalt or wilt be
- 3 He shall or will be

### Plural.

- 1 We shall or will be
2. Ye or you shall or will be
3. They shall or will be

## SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

### Singular.

- 1 I shall have been
- 2 Thou wilt have been
- 3 He will have been

### Plural.

1. We shall have been
2. Ye or you will have been
3. They will have been

## Imperative Mode.

### Singular.

- 1 Let me be
- 2 Be thou, or do thou be
- 3 Let him be

### Plural.

1. Let us be
- 2 Be ye or you, or do ye be
3. Let them be

## Potential Mode.

### Singular

1. I may or can be
2. Thou mayst or canst be
3. He may or can be

### Plural

1. We may or can be
2. Ye or you may or can be
3. They may or can be

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

## Singular.

1. I might, could, would *or* should be
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst *or* shouldst be
3. He might, could, would *or* should be

## Plural.

1. We might, could, would *or* should be
2. Ye *or* you might, could, would *or* should be
3. They might, could, would *or* should be

## PERFECT TENSE.

## Singular.

1. I may *or* can have been
2. Thou mayst *or* canst have been
3. He may *or* can have been

## Plural.

1. We may *or* can have been
2. Ye *or* you may *or* can have been
3. They may *or* can have been

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

## Singular.

1. I might, could, would, *or* should have been
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst *or* shouldst have been
3. He might, could, would *or* should have been

## Plural.

1. We might, could, would *or* should have been
2. Ye *or* you might, could, would *or* should have been
3. They might, could, would *or* should have been

## Subjunctive Mode.

## PRESENT TENSE.

## Singular.

1. If I be
2. If thou be
3. If he be

## Plural.

1. If we be
2. If ye *or* you be
3. If they be

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

## Singular.

1. If I were
2. If thou wert
3. If he were

## Plural.

1. If we were
2. If ye *or* you were
3. If they were

The remaining tenses of this mode are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mode

## Infinitive Mode.

*Present, To be*

*Perfect, To have been*

PARTICIPLES.

*Present, Being*

*Compound perfect, Having been*

*Perfect, Been*

Repeat the First Person Singular of all the tenses in the modes in their order.

*Of the Conjugation of Regular Verbs.*

ACTIVE.

Verbs active are called Regular, (1) when they form their imperfect tense of the indicative mode, and their perfect participle by adding to the verb *ed*, or *d* only, when the verb ends in *e*; as,

*Present.*

I favour

I love

*Imperfect.*

I favoured

I loved

*Perfect Participle.*

Favoured

Loved

*Questions.* 1. When are verbs active called regular? Is *favour* a regular verb? Why?

A Regular Active Verb is conjugated in the following manner:

TO LOVE.

Indicative Mode.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

1 I love

2 Thou lovest

3 He, she, or it loveth or

Plural.

1. We love

2. Ye or you love

3. They love

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular

1 I loved

2 Thou lovedst

3 He loved

Plural.

1. We loved

2. Ye or you loved

3. They loved

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

1. I have loved

2. Thou hast loved

3. He hath or has loved

Plural

1. We have loved

2. Ye or you have loved

3. They have loved

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I had loved	1. We had loved
2. Thou hadst loved	2. Ye or you had loved
3. He had loved	3. They had loved

## FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I shall or will love	1. We shall or will love
2. Thou shalt or wilt love	2. Ye or you shall or will love
3. He shall or will love	3. They shall or will love

## SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I shall have loved	1. We shall have loved
2. Thou wilt have loved	2. Ye or you shall have loved
3. He will have loved	3. They will have loved

## Imperative Mode.

Singular.	Plural.
1. Let me love	1. Let us love
2. Love thou, or do thou love	2. Love ye or you, or do ye love
3. Let him love	3. Let them love

## Potential Mode.

## PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I may or can love	1. We may or can love
2. Thou mayst or canst love	2. Ye or you may or can love
3. He may or can love	3. They may or can love

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I might, could, would or should love	1. We might, could, would or should love
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst or shouldst love	2. Ye or you might, could, would or should love
3. He might, could, would or should love	3. They might, could, would or should love

## PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I may or can have loved	1. We may or can have loved
2. Thou mayst or canst have loved	2. Ye or you may or can have loved
3. He may or can have loved	3. They may or can have loved



PLUPERFECT TENSE

Singular

Plural

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 I might, could, would or should have loved            | 1. We might, could, would or should have loved        |
| 2 Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst or shouldst have loved | 2. Ye or you might, could, would or should have loved |
| 3 He might, could, would or should have loved           | 3. They might, could, would or should have loved      |

Subjunctive Mode.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular

Plural.

- |                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1 If I love    | 1. If we love        |
| 2 If thou love | 2. If ye or you love |
| 3. If he love  | 3. If they love      |

The remaining tenses of this mode are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mode.

Infinitive Mode.

*Present* To love.

*Perfect*, To have loved

Participles.

*Present*, Loving.

*Perfect*, Loved.

*Compound perfect*, Having loved.

PASSIVE.

Verbs passive are called *regular*, (1) when they form their perfect participle by the addition of *d*, or *ed*, to the verb; as, from the verb *To love*, is formed the passive, *I am loved*, *I was loved*, *I shall be loved*, &c.

A Passive Verb is conjugated (2) by adding the perfect participle to the auxiliary *to be*, through all its changes of number, person, mode, and tense, in the following manner.

- Questions. 1. When is a verb passive called regular?  
2. How is the passive verb conjugated?

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR

## TO BE LOVED

## Indicative Mode.

## PRESENT TENSE.

## Singular.

- 1 I am loved
- 2 Thou art loved
- 3 He is loved

## Plural.

1. We are loved
2. Ye or you are loved
3. They are loved

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

## Singular.

- 1 I was loved
2. Thou wast loved
3. He was loved

## Plural.

1. We were loved
2. Ye or you were loved
3. They were loved

## PERFECT TENSE.

## Singular.

1. I have been loved
2. Thou hast been loved
3. He hath or has been loved

## Plural.

1. We have been loved
2. Ye or you have been loved
3. They have been loved

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

## Singular.

1. I had been loved
2. Thou hadst been loved
3. He had been loved

## Plural.

1. We had been loved
2. Ye or you had been loved
3. They had been loved

## FIRST FUTURE TENSE

## Singular.

1. I shall or will be loved
- 2 Thou shalt or wilt be loved
- 3 He shall or will be loved

## Plural.

1. We shall or will be loved
2. Ye or you shall or will be loved
3. They shall or will be loved

## SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

## Singular.

- 1 I shall have been loved
- 2 Thou wilt have been loved
- 3 He will have been loved

## Plural.

1. We shall have been loved
2. Ye or you will have been loved
3. They will have been loved

Imperative Mode.

Singular.

1 Let me be loved

2 Be thou loved, or do thou be loved

3 Let him be loved

Plural.

1 Let us be loved

2 Be ye or you loved, or do ye be loved

3 Let them be loved

Potentia. Mode.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

1 I may or can be loved

2 Thou mayst or canst be loved

3 He may or can be loved

Plural.

1 We may or can be loved

2 Ye or you may or can be loved

3 They may or can be loved

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

1 I might, could, would, or should be loved

2 Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst or shouldst be loved

3 He might, could, would or should be loved

Plural.

1 We might, could, would, or should be loved

2 Ye or you might, could, would or should be loved

3 They might, could, would or should be loved

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

1 I may or can have been loved

2 Thou mayst or canst have been loved

3 He may or can have been loved

Plural.

1 We may or can have been loved

2 Ye or you may or can have been loved

3 They may or can have been loved

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

1 I might, could, would, or should have been loved

2 Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst or shouldst have been loved

3 He might, could, would or should have been loved

Plural

1 We might, could, would, or should have been loved

2 Ye or you might, could, would or should have been loved

3 They might, could, would or should have been loved

## Subjunctive Mode.

## PRESENT TENSE.

**Singular.**  
 1 If I be loved  
 2 If thou be loved  
 3 If he be loved

**Plural.**  
 1. If we be loved  
 2. If ye or you be loved  
 3. If they be loved

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

**Singular.**  
 1 If I were loved  
 2 If thou wert loved  
 3 If he were loved

**Plural.**  
 1. If we were loved  
 2. If ye or you were loved  
 3. If they were loved

The remaining tenses of this mode are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mode.

## Infinitive Mode.

*Present, To be loved.*

*Perfect, To have been loved.*

## Participles.

*Present, Being loved.*

*Perfect, Been loved.*

*Compound perfect, Having been loved.*

## IRREGULAR VERBS.

Irregular Verbs are (1) those which do not form their imperfect tense and their perfect participle by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the verb; as,

*Present.*

I begin  
I know

*Imperfect.*

I began  
I knew

*Perf. or Pass. Part.*

begun  
known

Irregular verbs are of (2) various sorts :

1. (3) Such as have the present and imperfect tenses and perfect participle the same, as,

*Present*

Cost  
Put

*Imperfect*

cost  
put

*Perfect Participle*

cost  
put

2. (4) Such as have the imperfect tense and perfect participle the same; as,

*Present.*

Abide  
Sell

*Imperfect.*

abode  
sold

*Perfect Participle*

abode  
sold

3. (5) Such as have the imperfect tense and perfect participle different; as,

<i>Present</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
Arise	arose	arisen
Blow	blew	blown

*Questions.* 1. What are Irregular Verbs? What kind of a verb is *begin*? Why? What kind is *love*? (See p. 57.) Why? *Know*? Why? 2. How many sorts of irregular verbs? 3. Describe the first sort. 4. The second. 5. The third. Repeat the present, the imperfect, and the perfect tenses, present, and compound perfect participles, of the following verbs.

The following list of the irregular verbs will, it is presumed, be found both comprehensive and accurate :

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	<i>Pres. Part.</i>	<i>Comp. Perf.</i>
Abide	abode	abode	abiding	having abode
Am	was	been	being	" been
Arise	arose	arisen	arising	" arisen
Awake	awoke	R. awakened	awaking	" awakened
Bear, to bring forth	bare	born	bearing	" born
Bear, to carry	bore	borne	bearing	" borne
Beat	beat	beaten	beating	" beaten
Begin	began	begun	beginning	" begun
Bend	bent	bent	bending	" bent
Bereave	bereft	R. bereft	R. bereaving	" bereft
Beseech	besought	besought	beseeching	" besought
Bind	bound	bound	binding	" bound
Bite	bit	bitten	biting	" bitten
Bleed	bled	bled	bleeding	" bled
Blow	blew	blown	blowing	" blown
Break	broke	broken	breaking	" broke
Breed	bred	bred	breeding	" bred
Bring	brought	brought	bringing	" brought
Build	built	built	building	" built
Burst	burst	burst	bursting	" burst
Buy	bought	bought	buying	" bought
Cast	cast	cast	casting	" cast
Catch	caught	R. caught	R. catching	" caught

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. Part.	Pres. Part.	Comp. Perf.
Chide	chid	{ chidden } chid	{ chiding } choosing	having chidden " chosen
Choose	chose	chosen	choosing	" chosen
Cleave, } to stick, } adhere }	REGULAR			
Cleave }	{ clove, or } is split }	{ cleft } cleft }	{ cleaving } cleaving }	" cleft
Cling	clung	clung	clinging	" clung
Clothe	clothed	clad R.	clothing	" clad R.
Come	came	come	coming	" come
Crow	crew R.	crowed	crowing	" crowed
Creep	crept	crept	creeping	" crept
Cut	cut	cut	cutting	" cut
Dare, to } venture }	durst	dared	daring	" dared
Deal	dealt	dealt R.	dealing	" dealt R.
Dig	dug R.	dug R.	digging	" dug R.
Do	did	done	doing	" done
Draw	drew	drawn	drawing	" drawn
Drive	drove	driven	driving	" driven
Drink	drank	drunk	drinking	" drunk
Dwell	dwelt R.	dwelt R.	dwelling	" dwelt R.
Eat	eat, or ate	eaten	eating	" eaten
Fall	fell	fallen	falling	" fallen
Feed	fed	fed	feeding	" fed
Feel	felt	felt	feeling	" felt
Fight	fought	fought	fighting	" fought
Find	found	found	finding	" found
Flee	fled	fled	fleeing	" fled
Fling	flung	flung	flinging	" flung
Fly	flew	flown	flying	" flown
Forsake	forsook	forsaken	forsaking	" forsaken
Freeze	froze	frozen	freezing	" frozen
Get	got	got	getting	" got
Gild	gilt R.	gilt R.	gilding	" gilt R.
Gird	girt R.	girt R.	girding	" girt R.
Give	gave	given	giving	" given
Go	went	gone	going	" gone
Grave	graved	graven	graving	" graven
Grind	ground	ground	grinding	" ground
Grow	grew	grown	growing	" grown
Have	had	had	having	" had
Hang	hung R.	hung R.	hanging	" hung R.
Hear	heard	heard	hearing	" heard
Hew	hewed	hewn R.	hewing	" hewn R.

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Ring  
Rise  
Rive  
Run  
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Sell  
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Shake  
Shape  
Shave  
Shear  
Shed  
Shine

Comp. Perf.  
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cleft  
slung  
clad R.  
come  
crowd  
crept  
cut

dared  
dealt R.  
dug R.  
done  
drawn  
driven  
drunk  
dwelt R.  
eaten  
fallen  
fed  
felt  
fought  
found  
fled  
flung  
flown  
forsaken  
frozen  
got  
guilt R.  
girl R.  
given  
gone  
graven  
ground  
grown  
had  
hung R.  
heard  
ewn R.

# ETYMOLOGY.

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Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. Part.	Pres. Part.	Comp. Perf.
Hide	hid	{ hidden hid	} hiding	having nidden
Hit	hit	hit	hitting	" hit
Hold	held	held	hold ng	" held
Keep	kept	kept	keeping	" kept
Knit	knit R.	kuit R.	knitting	" knit R.
Know	knew	known	knowing	" known
Lade	laded	laden	lading	" laden
Lay	laid	laid	laying	" laid
Lead	led	led	leading	" led
Leave	left	left	leaving	" left
Lend	lent	lent	lending	" lent
Let	let	let	letting	" let
Lie, to lie down	{ lay lain	lain	lying	" lain
Load	loaded	laden R.	loading	" laden R.
Lose	lost	lost	losing	" lost
Make	made	made	making	" made
Meet	met	met	meeting	" met
Mow	mowed	mown R.	mowing	" mow R.
Pay	paid	paid	paying	" paid
Put	put	put	putting	" put
Read	read	read	reading	" read
Rend	rent	rent	rending	" rent
Rid	rid	rid	ridding	" rid
Ride	rode	{ rode, or ridden	} riding	" rode
Ring	{ rung rang	{ rung risen	} ringing	" rung
Rise	rose	risen	rising	" risen
Rive	rived	riven	riving	" riven
Run	ran	run	running	" run
Saw	sawed	sawn R.	sawing	" sawn R.
Say	said	said	saying	" said
See	saw	seen	seeing	" seen
Seek	sought	sought	seeking	" sought
Sell	sold	sold	selling	" sold
Send	sent	sent	sending	" sent
Set	set	set	setting	" set
Shake	shook	shaken	shaking	" shaken
Shape	shaped	{ shaped shapen	} shaping	" shaped
Shave	shaved	shaven R.	shaving	" shaven R.
Shear	sheared	shorn	shearing	" shorn
Shed	shed	shed	shedding	" shed
Shine	shone R.	shone R.	shining	" shone R.



Present	Imperfect	Perf Part	Pres. Part.	Comp Perf
Show	showed	shown	showing	having shown
Shoe	shod	shod	shoeing	" shod
Shoot	shot	shot	shooting	" shot
Shrink	shrunk	shrunk	shrinking	" shrunk
Shred	shred	shred	shredding	" shred
Shut	shut	shut	shutting	" shut
Sing	{ sung sang }	{ sung	singing	" sung
Sit	sat	sat	sitting	" sat
Play	slew	slain	slaying	" slain
Sleep	slept	slept	sleeping	" slept
Slide	slid	slidden	sliding	" slidden
Sling	slung	slung	slinging	" slung
Slink	slunk	slunk	slinking	" slunk
Slit	slit R.	{ slit, or slitted }	{ slitting	" slit
Smite	smote	smitten	smiting	" smitten
Sow	sowed	sown R.	sowing	" sown R.
Speak	spoke	spoken	speaking	" spoken
Speed	sped	sped	speeding	" sped
Spend	spent	spent	spending	" spent
Spill	spilt R.	spilt R.	spilling	" spilt R.
Spin	spun	spun	spinning	" spun
Spread	spread	spread	spreading	" spread
Spring	{ sprung sprang }	{ sprung	springing	" sprung
Stand	stood	stood	standing	" stood
Steal	stole	stolen	stealing	" stolen
Stick	stuck	stuck	sticking	" stuck
Sting	stung	stung	stinging	" stung
Stride	{ strode strid }	{ stridden	striding	" stridden
Strike	struck	stricken	striking	" stricken
String	strung	strung	stringing	" strung
Strive	strove	striven	striving	" striven
Swear	swore	sworn	swearing	" sworn
Sweat	swet R.	swet R.	sweating	" swet R.
Swell	swelled	swollen R.	swelling	" swollen R.
Swim	{ swam swum }	{ swum	swimming	" swum
Swing	swung	swung	swinging	" swung
Take	took	taken	taking	" taken
Tear	tore	torn	tearing	" torn
Tell	told	told	telling	" told
Think	thought	thought	thinking	" thought
Thrive	throve R.	thriven	thriving	" thriven

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 stung  
 stridden  
 stricken  
 strung  
 striven  
 sworn  
 sweet R.  
 swollen R.  
 swum  
 swung  
 taken  
 torn  
 told  
 thought  
 thriven

Present	Imperfect	Perf. Part.	Pres. Part.	Comp. Perf.
Throw	threw	thrown	throwing	having thrown
Thrust	thrust	thrust	thrusting	" thrust
Tread	trod	trodden	treading	" trodden
Wax	waxed	waxen R.	waxing	" waxen R.
Wear	wore	worn	wearing	" worn
Weave	wove	woven	weaving	" woven
Weep	wept	wept	weeping	" wept
Win	won	won	winning	" won
Wind	wound	wound	winding	" wound
Wring	wrung	wrung	wringing	" wrung
Write	wrote	written	writing	" written

The verbs *wh* (1) are conjugated regularly, as well as irregularly, are marked with an R. Those preterits and participles, which are first mentioned in the list, seem to be the most eligible.

The number of verbs now used in the English language is about 4,300; 4,123 regular, and 177 irregular. The number of English words is said to be about 35,000.

*Question.* 1. What is said of those verbs marked R?

#### DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective Verbs are (1) those which are used only in some of their modes and tenses; as, *am, was, been; can, could; may, might; shall, should, will, would, &c.*

*Question.* 1. What are Defective Verbs?

*Verbs to be conjugated.*

Conjugate the following verbs in the indicative mode, present tense; *beat, gain, read, eat, walk, desire, interpose.*

Conjugate the following verbs in the potential mode, imperfect tense; *fear, hope, dream, fly, consent, improve, contravert.*

Conjugate the following verbs in the subjunctive mode, perfect tense; *drive, prepare, starve, emit, indulge, demonstrate.*

Conjugate the following verbs in the imperative mode *believe, depart, invent, give, abolish, contrive.*

Write the following verbs in the infinitive mode, present and perfect tenses; *grow, decrease, live, prosper, separate, incommode.*

Write the present, perfect and compound participles of the following verbs; *confess, disturb, please, know, begin, sit, set, eat, lie.*

Conjugate the following verbs in the indicative mode, present and perfect tenses of the passive voice; honor, abase, amuse, slight, enlighten, displease, envelope, be-leave

Conjugate the following verbs in the indicative mode, pluperfect and first future tenses; fly, contrive, know, de-vise, choose, come, see, go, eat, grow, bring, forsake.

Write the following verbs in the present and pluperfect tenses of the potential and subjunctive modes; know, make, heat, keep, give, blow, bestow, beseech.

Write the following verbs in the indicative mode, imperfect and second future tenses of the passive voice; slay, draw, crown, throw, defeat, grind, hear, divert.

Write the following verbs in the second and third persons singular of all the tenses in the indicative and subjunctive modes; approve, condemn, mourn, freeze, know, arise, drive, blow, investigate.

Form the following verbs in the infinitive and imperative modes, with their participles, all in the passive voice: embrace, draw, defeat, smite.

### EXERCISES IN PARSING.

*Pronoun, Verb, Noun, &c.*—continued.

*Questions.* What part of speech is ——— ?

**VERB.** Why? (see p. 11.) Active, Passive or Neuter? Why? (see p. 27.) Repeat the present and the imperfect tenses, the perfect, present, and compound perfect participles.—Is it Regular, Irregular, or Defective? (see p. 37.) Why? Repeat this person, in all the tenses of this mode, till you find it. In what Mode, Tense, Person and Number is it found?

Hope animates us  
He will have determined  
We shall have agreed  
Do you instruct him  
I reprove your lessons  
He lives respected  
Having resigned his office,  
he retired  
They are discouraged  
He was condemned  
We have been rewarded  
She had been admired  
Virtue will be rewarded  
Let him be animated

It can be enlarged  
To have been admired avail-  
ed him little  
Ridiculed, persecuted, de-  
spised, he maintained his  
principles  
Being reviled, we bless  
Having been deserted, he be-  
came discouraged  
You may discover them  
He might convince us  
It would be caressed  
I may have been deceived  
To live well is honorable

To have conquered himself, Who can preserve himself?  
 was his highest praise Whom have we served?  
 They honor us Such is our condition  
 They searched the rooms All have a talent to improve.  
 Repeat the preceding exercises, and parse them accord-  
 ing to the following

SPECIMEN.

Hope animates us.

*Animates* is a regular verb active, indicative mode,  
 present tense, third person, singular number.

ADVERB.

AN ADVERB is <sup>(1)</sup> a part of speech joined to  
 a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another  
 adverb, <sup>(2)</sup> to express some quality or circum-  
 stance respecting it; as, He reads *well*; A *truly*  
 good man; He writes *very correctly*.

Some adverbs are compared thus; <sup>(3)</sup> *Soon*,  
*sooner*, *soonest*; *often*, *oftener*, *oftenest*.

Those ending in *ly*, are compared <sup>(4)</sup> by *more*  
 and *most*; as, *Wisely*, *more wisely*, *most wisely*.

The phrases, *in fine*, *in vain*, *at least*, *at most*, &c.,  
 are used adverbially, and called *adverbial phrases*.

Adverbs, though very numerous, may be reduced to  
 certain classes:—

Of *number*; as, once, twice, thrice, &c.

Of *order*; as, first, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, fifthly  
 lastly, finally, &c.

Of *place*; as, here, there, where, elsewhere, anywhere,  
 somewhere, nowhere, heroin, whither, hither, thither,  
 upward, downward, forward, backward, whence,  
 hence, thence, whithersoever, &c.

Of *time*.

Of *time present*; as, now, to-day, &c.

Of *time past*; as, already, before, lately, yesterday, here-  
 tofore, hitherto, long since, long ago, &c.

Of *time to come*; as, to-morrow, not yet, hereafter,  
 henceforth, henceforward, by and by, instantly, pre-  
 sently, immediately, straightway, &c.

Of *time indefinite*; as, oft, often, oft-times, oftentimes  
 sometime, soon, seldom, daily, weekly, monthly, al-  
 ways, when, ever, never, again, &c.

Of *quantity*; as, much, little, sufficiently, now much how great, enough, abundantly, &c.

Of *manner or quality*; as, wisely, foolishly, justly, unjustly, quickly, slowly, &c. Adverbs of quality are the most numerous kind; and they are generally formed by adding the termination *ly* to an adjective or participle, or changing *le* into *ly*; as, bad, badly; cheerful cheerfully; able, ably; admirable, admirably.

Of *doubt*; as, perhaps, peradventure, possibly, perchance

Of *affirmation*; as, verily, truly, undoubtedly, doubtless, certainly, yea, yes, surely, indeed, really, &c.

Of *negation*. as, nay, no, not. by no means, not at all, in no wise, &c.

Of *interrogation*; as, how, why, wherefore, whether, &c.

Of *comparison*; as, more, most, better, best, worse, worst, less, least, very, almost, little, alike, &c.

**Questions.** 1. What is an Adverb? What adverb is your first example? To what is it joined? 2. For what purpose? What in the second example? What two in the third? 3. How is *soon* compared? 4. How are those compared which end in *ly*? Repeat the adverbs of *Number*. *Order*. *Place*. *Time present*. *Time past*. *Time to come*. *Time indefinite*. *Quantity*. *Manner or Quality*. *Doubt*. *Affirmation*. *Negation*. *Interrogation*. *Comparison*.

## EXERCISES IN PARSING.

### *Adverb, &c.*

**Questions.** What part of speech is — ?

**ADVERB.** Of what class?

I have seen him once, perhaps twice	We often resolve, but seldom perform
Thirdly, and lastly I shall conclude	We are wisely and happily directed
This plant is found here and elsewhere	How sweetly the birds sing
Only to-day is properly ours	Why art thou so heedless?
From virtue to vice, the progress is gradual	When will they arrive?
	Where shall we stop?
	Mentally and bodily, we are curiously and wonderfully formed

SPECIMEN.

I have seen him once, perhaps twice.

*Once* is an adverb of number.

*Perhaps* is an adverb of doubt.

PREPOSITION.

PREPOSITIONS serve <sup>(1)</sup> to connect words with one another, and to show the relation between them. They are for the most part set <sup>(2)</sup> before nouns and pronouns; as, He went *from* London to York; She is *above* disguise; They are supported *by* industry.

The following is a list of the principal prepositions :

Of	into	above	at	off
to	within	below	near	on or upon
for	without	between	up	among
by	over	beneath	down	after
with	under	from	before	about
in	through	beyond	behind	against

*Questions.* 1. For what do Prepositions serve? 2. Where are they for the most part set? What Prepositions in your first example? Between what do they show the relation? Before what parts of speech are they placed? What, in the second example? The third. Repeat the list

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

*Prepositions, &c.*

*Questions.* What part of speech is —

PREPOSITION. Why? (see p. 11.)

We in vain look for a path slowly, but went briskly up  
between virtue and vice again  
He lives within his income By diligence and frugality  
The house was sold at a we arrive at competency  
great price, and above Some things make for him,  
its value others against him  
She came down stairs By this imprudence, he was

plunged into new difficulties  
 Of his talents much might  
 be said; concerning his  
 integrity, nothing

We are often below our  
 wishes and above our  
 deserts

### CONJUNCTION.

A CONJUNCTION is (1) a part of speech the is chiefly used to connect sentences; so as, out of two or more sentences, to make but one (2) It sometimes connects only words.

Conjunctions are principally divided (3) into two sorts, the COPULATIVE and DISJUNCTIVE.

The Conjunction Copulative serves (4) to connect or continue a sentence, by expressing an addition, a supposition, or cause, &c.; as, He *and* his brother reside in London; I will go *if* he will accompany me; You are happy *because* you are good

The Conjunction Disjunctive serves (5) not only to connect and continue the sentence, but also to express opposition of meaning in different degrees; as, *Though* he was frequently reprov'd, *yet* he did not reform; They came with her, *but* went away without her.

The following is a list of the principal conjunctions:

The *Copulative*. (6) And, that, both, for, therefore, if, then, since, because, wherefore.

The *Disjunctive*. (7) But, then, though, either, or, as, unless, neither, nor, lest, yet, notwithstanding.

*Questions.* 1. What is a Conjunction? 2. Does it always connect sentences? 3. How are they divided? 4. For what does the conjunction copulative serve? What conjunction in your first example? Does it connect words, or sentences? What does it express? What does the conjunction express in the second example? What are the third? 5. For what does the conjunction disjunctive



What conjunction in your first example? What in the second? In which example is the greatest degree of opposition expressed? 6. Repeat the list of Copulative Conjunctions. 7. The Disjunctive.

# EXERCISES IN PARSING.

*Conjunction, &c.*

*Questions.* What part of speech is ———.

**CONJUNCTION.** Why? (see p. 12.) What kind? Why?

We ought to be thankful, for we have received much	If our desires are moderate, our wants will be few
Though he is often advised, yet he does not re- form	Neither prosperity, nor ad- versity, has improved him
Reproof either softens or hardens its object	He is as old as his classmate, but not so learned
His father and mother and uncle reside at Rome	Charles is esteemed, be- cause he is both discreet and benevolent
We must be temperate, if we would be healthy	He retires to rest soon, that he may rise early
If he were encouraged, he would amend	She will transgress, unless she be admonished
Though he condemn me, I will respect him	He can acquire no virtue, unless he make some sac- rifices
Their talents are more brilliant than useful	Let him that standeth take heed lest he fall
Notwithstanding his pov- erty, he is a wise and worthy person	If thou wert his superior, thou shouldst not have boasted
He will be detected, though he deny the fact	If he has promised, he should act accordingly

# INTERJECTION.

**INTERJECTIONS** are (1) words thrown in be-  
tween the parts of a sentence, to express the pas-  
sion or emotion of the speaker; as, *Oh!* I have  
alienated my friend; *Alas!* I fear for life; *O*  
virtue! how amiable thou art!

The following are some of the Interjections  
O! push! heigh! lo! behold! ah! tush! fie  
hiss! hail!

*Questions.* 1. What are Interjections? Which are the interjections in the examples? Repeat the interjections that follow

### EXERCISES IN PARSING.

#### *Interjections, &c.*

*Questions* What part of speech is — — ?

INTERJECTION. Why? (see p. 12.)

O, peace! how desirable art thou!	Hail! simplicity, source of genuine joy
I have been often occupied, alas! with trifles	Behold! how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity
Strange! that we should be so infatuated	Welcome again! my long-lost friend
Oh! the humiliations to which vice reduces us	Hark! how sweetly the woodlark sings!
Ah! the delusions of hope	

*A few Instances of the same Words constituting several of the Parts of Speech.*

Calm was the day, and the scene delightful	Still waters are commonly deepest
We may expect a calm after a storm	Damp air is unwholesome
To prevent passion is easier than to calm it	Guilt often casts a damp over our sprightliest hours
Better is a little with content than a great deal with anxiety	Soft bodies damp the sound much more than hard ones
The gay and dissolute think little of the miseries which are stealing softly after them	Though she is rich and fair, yet she is not amiable
A little attention will rectify some errors	They are yet young, and must suspend their judgment yet awhile
Though he is out of danger, he is still afraid	Many persons are better than we suppose them to be
He labored to still the tumult	The few and the many have their prepossessions
	Few days pass without some clouds

Much money is corrupting  
Think much, and speak little  
He has seen much of the world, and been much caressed  
His years are more than hers, but he has not more knowledge  
The more we are blessed, the more grateful we should be  
The desire of getting more is rarely satisfied  
He has equal knowledge, but inferior judgment  
She is his inferior in sense, but his equal in prudence  
We must make a like space between the lines  
Both of them deserve praise  
Every being loves its like  
Behave yourselves like men

We are too apt to like pernicious company  
He may go or stay, as he likes  
They strive to learn  
He goes to and fro  
To his wisdom we owe our privilege  
The proportion is ten to one  
He served them with his utmost ability  
When we do our most, no more is required  
I will submit, for submission brings peace  
It is for our health to be temperate  
O! for better times  
I have a regard for him  
He is esteemed, both on his own account, and on that of his parents

*Promiscuous Exercises in Etymological Parsing.*

In your whole behaviour, be humble and obliging.  
Virtue is the universal charm.  
True politeness has its seat in the heart.  
We should endeavor to please, rather than to shine and dazzle.  
Opportunities occur daily for strengthening, in ourselves, the habits of virtue.  
Compassion prompts us to relieve the wants of others.  
A good mind is unwilling to give pain to either man or beast.  
Peevishness and passion often produce, from trifles, the most serious mischiefs.  
Discontent often nourishes passions equally malignant in the cottage and in the palace.  
A great proportion of human evils is created by ourselves.  
A passion for revenge has always been considered as the mark of a little and mean mind.

If greatness flatters our vanity, it multiplies our dangers.

To our own failings we are commonly blind.

The friendships of young persons are often founded on capricious likings. In your youthful amusement, let no unfairness be found.

Engrave on your minds this sacred rule:

Do unto others as you wish that they should do unto you.

Truth and candor possess a powerful charm; they bespeak universal favor.

After the first departure from sincerity, it is seldom in our power to stop: one artifice generally leads on to another.

Temper the vivacity of youth with a proper mixture of serious thought.

The spirit of true religion is social, kind and cheerful.

Let no compliance with the intemperate mirth of others ever betray you into profane sallies.

In preparing for another world, we must not neglect the duties of this life.

The manner in which we employ our present time may decide our future happiness or misery.

Happiness does not grow up of its own accord: it is the fruit of long cultivation, and the acquisition of labor and care.

#### OF DERIVATION.

Words are derived from one another (1) in various ways, viz.

1. (2) Substantives are derived from verbs, as, from *to love*, comes *lover*.

2. (3) Verbs are derived from substantives, adjectives, and sometimes from adverbs; as, from *salt*, comes *to salt*; from *warm*, comes *to warm*; from *forward*, comes *to forward*.

3. (4) Adjectives are derived from substantives; as, from *health*, comes *healthy*.

4. (5) Substantives are derived from adjectives, as, from *white*, comes *whiteness*.

5. (6) Adverbs are derived from adjectives; as, from *base*, comes *basely*.

*Questions.* 1. How are words derived from one another;  
2. Describe the first way. 3. The second. 4. Third  
5. Fourth. 6. Fifth

## SYNTAX.

The third part of Grammar is SYNTAX, which treats of <sup>(1)</sup> the agreement and construction of words in a sentence.

A sentence is <sup>(2)</sup> an assemblage of words, forming a complete sense.

Sentences are of <sup>(3)</sup> two kinds, *Simple* and *Compound*.

A simple sentence has in it <sup>(4)</sup> but one subject, and one finite verb; as, *Life is short*.

A compound sentence contains <sup>(5)</sup> two or more simple sentences, joined together by one or more connective words; as, *Life is short, and art is long*.

A phrase is <sup>(6)</sup> two or more words rightly put together, making sometimes part of a sentence, and sometimes a whole sentence.

The principal parts of a simple sentence are, <sup>(7)</sup> the subject, the attribute, and the object.

The subject is <sup>(8)</sup> the thing chiefly spoken of; the attribute is <sup>(9)</sup> the thing or action affirmed, or denied of it; and the object is <sup>(10)</sup> the thing affected by such action.

The nominative denotes the subject, and usually goes before the verb or attribute; and the word or phrase denoting the object follows the verb; as, *A wise man governs his passions*. Here *man* is the subject; *governs*, the attribute, or thing affirmed; and *passions*, the object.

Syntax principally consists of two parts, *Concord* and *Government*.

**Concord** is <sup>(12)</sup> the agreement which one word has with another, in gender, number, case, or person.

**Government** is <sup>(13)</sup> that power which one part of speech has over another, in directing its mode, tense, or case.

**Questions.** 1. Of what does Syntax treat? 2. What is a Sentence? 3. How many kinds? 4. What has a Simple sentence in it? Which word denotes the subject, in the example? Which the verb? 5. What does a Compound sentence contain? What two simple sentences form the compound, in the example? By what are they connected? 6. What is a Phrase? 7. What are the principal parts of a simple sentence? 8. What is the Subject? 9. The Attribute? 10. The Object? Which is the subject, which the attribute, and which the object, in the example? 11. Of what does Syntax principally consist? 12. What is Concord? 13. What is Government?

#### RULE I.

A verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person, as, *I learn*; *Thou art improved*; *The birds sing*.

**Questions.** Of what number and person is *learn*? A First person singular number. Q. Why? A. Because its nominative *I* is of the first person, singular number, and the rule says, "A verb must agree," &c. What number is *art improved*? Why? *Sing*? Why?

#### SPECIMEN OF PARSING

*Hope animates us.*

*Animates* is a regular verb active, indicative mode, present tense, third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative, *hope*; agreeably to the rule which says, "A verb must agree," &c.

#### Exercises in Parsing.

The contented mind spreads ease and cheerfulness around it.

The school of experience teaches many useful lessons.  
In the path of life are many thorns, as well as flowers.  
Thou shouldst do justice to all men, even to enemies.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

Fifty pounds of wheat contains forty pounds of flour.\*  
What avails the best sentiments, if persons do not live  
suitably to them.

Thou should love thy neighbour as sincerely as thou  
lovest thyself.

NOTE 1. The infinitive mode, or part of a sentence, is  
sometimes put as the nominative case to the verb; as,  
*To play* is pleasant; *To be good* is to be happy.

Questions. Is the *infinitive mode*, or a *part of a sen-*  
*tence*, put as the nominative case in the first example?  
What, in the next example?

SPECIMEN OF PARSING.

*To play* is pleasant.

*To play* is a verb in the infinitive mode, and put as the  
nominative case to the verb *is*; agreeably to the note  
which says, "The infinitive mode or part of a sen-  
tence," &c.

*Exercises in Parsing.*

To will is present with me, but how to perform that  
which is good, I find not. To err is human, to forgive  
divine. To countenance persons who are guilty of bad  
actions, is scarcely one remove from actually committing  
them.

\* The following example, together with the questions  
under each rule, will give the scholar an idea of the man-  
ner in which he is to make the corrections:

"Fifty pounds of wheat contains forty pounds of flour."  
Q Is this sentence correct? A. No. Q. Wherein is  
it incorrect? A. *Contains* is of the wrong number. Q.  
Parse it. A. It is a regular active verb indicative mode,  
present tense, third person, singular number, but *should be*  
plural; that is, *contain*, in order to agree with its nomina-  
tive *pounds*; agreeably to the rule which says, "A verb  
must agree," &c



*False Syntax to be corrected.*

To do unto all men as we would that they, in similar circumstances, should do unto us, constitute the great principle of virtue. To live soberly, righteously, and piously, are required of all men. To be of a pure and humble mind, to exercise benevolence towards others, to cultivate piety towards God, is the sure means of becoming virtuous and happy.

NOTE 2. Every verb, except in the infinitive mode or the participle, ought to have a nominative case, either expressed or implied as, *Awake; arise; that is Awake ye; arise ye.*

Question. Is the nominative case *expressed, or implied* in these examples?

## SPECIMEN OF PARSING.

## Remember to assist the distressed.

*Remember* is a regular verb active, imperative mode second person, singular number, and agrees with its nominative case, *thou*, implied; agreeably to the note which says, "Every verb," &c.

*Exercises in Parsing.*

Boast not of to-morrow. Know thou thyself; presume not God to scan. Blow, winds, crack your cheeks.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

If the privileges to which he has an un doubted right, and he has long enjoyed, should now be wrested from him, would be flagrant injustice. These curiosities we have imported from China, and are similar to those which were some time ago brought from Africa.

NOTE 3. Every nominative case, except the case absolute, and when an address is made to a person or thing, should belong to some verb, either expressed or implied, as, Who wrote this book? *James*, that is, *James* wrote it. To whom thus *Adam*; that is, *spoke*.

Questions. What nominative cases in your examples Do they belong to verbs expressed or implied?

SPECIMEN OF PARSING.

Who wrote that book? James.

*James* is a proper noun, of the third person, singular number, nominative case, and belongs to *wrote*, implied, agreeably to the note which says, "Every nominative case," &c.

*Exercises in Parsing*

Who built that ship? Mr. Hewer. Who inhabited that house? We. How many persons were present? Six ladies, and four gentlemen.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

Two substantives, when they come together, and do not signify the same thing, the former must be in the genitive case. *Virtue*, however it may be neglected for a time, men are so constituted, as ultimately to acknowledge and respect genuine merit.

NOTE 4. When the nominative case has no personal tense of a verb, but is *put before* a participle, independently on the rest of the sentence, it is called the case absolute; as, *Shame* being lost, all virtue was lost; The lessons having been recited, the boy was dismissed.

*Questions.* What nominative cases in your examples which have no personal tense of a verb? Before what participles are they put?

SPECIMEN OF PARSING.

*Shame*, being lost, all virtue was lost.

*Shame* is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, and nominative case absolute; agreeably to the note, which says, "When the nominative case," &c.

*Exercises in Parsing.*

Proclamation having been made, all the people assembled. There being but few persons present, the meeting was adjourned.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

Him destroyed, or won to what may work his utter loss. Whose gray top shall tremble, him descending

RULE.

When an address is made, the noun or pronoun addressed is put in the nominative case independent; as, It must be so, Plato; thou reasonest well; Awake, my St. John; Hear, oh! heavens, and give ear, oh! earth.

## SPECIMEN OF PARSING.

It must be so, Plato; thou reasonest well

*Plato* is a proper noun, of the second person, singular number, and nominative case independent, agreeably to the rule which says, "When an address is made," &c.

## RULE II.

Two or more nouns, &c. in the singular number, joined together by one or more copulative conjunctions, must have verbs, nouns, and pronouns agreeing with them in the plural number; as, *Socrates and Plato were* wise; *they* were the most eminent philosophers of Greece; The sun that rolls over our heads, the food that we receive, the rest that we enjoy, daily *admonish* us of a superior and superintending Power.

*Questions.* What number is *were*? Why would it not be proper to use *was*, instead of *were*? A. Because *was* is singular, and the two nouns, *Socrates* and *Plato*, are joined together by the copulative conjunction *and*; and the rule says, "Two or more nouns," &c. What number is *they*? Why not *he*, instead of *they*? What number is *admonish*? Why not *admonishes*, instead of *admonish*?

## SPECIMEN OF PARSING.

Peace and joy are virtue's crown.

*Are* is an irregular verb neuter, indicative mode, present tense, third person, plural number, agreeing with its nominative cases *peace* and *joy*; agreeably to the rule which says, "Two or more nouns," &c.

*Exercises in Parsing.*

Vanity and presumption ruin many a promising youth.  
Food, clothing, and credit, are the rewards of industry.  
He and William live together in great harmony.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

Idleness and ignorance is the parent of many vices.  
Patience and diligence, like faith, removes mountains.  
What signifies the counsel and care of preceptors, when youth think they have no need of assistance?

**NOTE.** In many complex sentences, it is difficult for learners to determine whether one or more of the clauses are to be considered as the nominative case; and, consequently, whether the verb is in the singular or plural number. The following are correct examples of both numbers: as, The ship, with all her furniture, *was* destroyed; The prince, as well as the people, *was* praise-worthy; Virtue, honor, nay, even self-interest, *conspire* to recommend the measure; Nothing *delights* me so much as the works of nature.

**Questions** Is one or more of the clauses, in the first example, considered as the nominative case to the verb? How is it in the second? the third? the fourth?

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

Good order in our affairs, not mean savings, produce great profits. That great senator, in concert with several other eminent persons, were the projectors of the revolution.

### RULE III.

The conjunction disjunctive has an effect contrary to that of the conjunction copulative; for as the verb, noun or pronoun is referred to the preceding terms taken separately, it must be in the singular number; as, Ignorance or negligence *has* caused this mistake; John, James or Joseph *intends* to accompany me; There *is* in many minds neither knowledge nor understanding.

**Questions.** What number is *has*? Why not *have*?  
A. Because *have* is plural, and the verb is referred to the preceding terms, *ignorance* and *negligence*, taken separately; and the rule says, "The conjunction disjunctive," &c. What number is *intends*? Why not *intend*? What number is *is*? Why not *are*?

### SPECIMEN OF PARSING.

Wisdom or folly governs us.

*Governs* is a regular verb active, indicative mode present tense, and the third person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative case *wisdom* or *folly*; agreeably to the rule which says "The conjunction disjunctive," &c.

*Exercises in Parsing.*

No age, nor condition, is exempt from trouble.

Wealth, or virtue, or any valuable acquisition, is not attainable by idle wishes.

Neither birth nor fortune is a substitute for virtue.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

Man's happiness or misery are, in a great measure, regulated by his own hands.

Man is not such a machine as a clock or a watch, which move merely as they are moved.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that betrays inattention or ill-humor, are certainly criminal.

NOTE. When singular pronouns, or a noun and pronoun, of different persons, are disjunctively connected, the verb must agree with that person which is placed nearest to it; as, I or thou *art* to blame; Thou or I *am* in fault; I, or thou, or he *is* the author of it; George or I *am* the person.

Questions. What pronouns of different persons in your first example? Of what person is each? With which does the verb agree? Why? What persons in the next example? With which does the verb agree? Why? What noun and pronoun in the last example? With which does the verb agree?

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

Either thou or I *art* greatly mistaken in our judgment on this subject. I or thou *am* the person who must undertake the business proposed

## RULE IV.

A noun of multitude, or signifying many, may have a verb or pronoun agreeing with it, either of the singular or plural number; yet not without regard to the import of the word, as conveying unity or plurality of idea; as, The meeting *was* large; The parliament *is* dissolved; The nation *is* powerful; My people *do* not consider; *they* have not known me; The multitude *eagerly*

*pursue* pleasure as *their* chief good, The council *were* divided in *their* sentiments.

*Questions.* What number is *was*? Why not *were*?  
A Because *were* is plural, and the noun *meeting* conveys unity of idea; and the rule says, "A noun of multitude," &c. What number is *is*? Why not *are*? What number is *is* in the next example? Why not *are*? What number is *do*? Why not *does*? What number is *they*? Why not *it*? *Pursue*? Why not *pursues*? *Their*? Why not *its*? *Were*? Why not *was*? *Their*? Why not *its*?

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

The British Parliament are composed of King, Lords and Commons.

A great number do not always argue strength.

The council was not unanimous, and separated without coming to any determination.

RULE V.

Pronouns must always agree with their antecedents, and the nouns for which they stand, in gender and number; as, This is the friend *whom* I love; That is the vice *which* I hate; The king and the queen had put on *their* robes; The moon appears, and *she* shines, but the light is not *her* own.

The relative is of the same person as the antecedent, and the verb agrees with it accordingly; as, Thou *who* lovest wisdom; I *who* speak from experience.

*Questions.* Why not *which* instead of *whom*? A. Because *which* is neuter gender, and the antecedent, *friend*, is either masculine or feminine; and the rule says, "Pronouns must always agree," &c. Why not *who* instead of *which*? Why not *her* or *his* instead of *their*? Why not *he* or *they* instead of *she*? Why not *his* or *their* instead of *her*? Why not *whom* instead of *who*? Why not *loves* instead of *lovest*? What person is *who*, in the second

example? How do you know it? Why not *speaks* instead of *speak*?

SPECIMEN OF PARSING.

The man is happy, who lives virtuously.

*Who* is a relative pronoun, which has for its antecedent *man*, with which it agrees in gender and number; agreeably to the rule which says, "Pronouns must agree," &c

*Exercises in Parsing.*

The man who is faithfully attached to religion, may be relied on with confidence.

The vices which we should especially avoid are those which most easily beset us.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

They which seek Wisdom will certainly find her.

I do not think that any person should incur censure for being tender of their reputation.

Thou, who has been a witness of the fact, can give an account of it.

PART 1. Every relative must have an antecedent to which it refers, either expressed or implied; as, Who is fatal to others, is so to himself; that is, *the man who is fatal to others*.

*Questions.* What relative in the example? To what antecedent does it refer? Is it expressed, or implied?

PART 2. *What* is very frequently the representative of two cases; one the objective after the verb or preposition, and the other the nominative to a subsequent verb; as, I heard *what* was said; He related *what* was seen.

*Question.* What two cases are represented by *what* in the examples.

NOTE 1 Personal Pronouns, being used to supply the place of the noun, are not employed in the same part of a sentence as the noun which they represent; for it would be improper to say, The king *he* is just; I saw *her* the queen; The men *they* were there.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

The cares of this world they often choke the growth



of virtue. Disappointments and afflictions, however disagreeable, they often improve us.

NOTE 2. The pronouns *whichever*, *whosoever*, and the like, are elegantly divided by the interposition of the corresponding substantives or adjectives; thus, On which side soever the king cast his eye.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

Howsoever beautiful they appear, they have no real merit. On whichever side they are contemplated, they appear to advantage

NOTE 3. Many persons are apt, in conversation, to put the objective case of the personal pronouns in the place of *these* and *those*; as, Give me *them* books; instead of *those* books. It is better to say, *They* that, or *they* who, sow in tears, sometimes reap in joy; than to say, *Those* who, &c

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

Which of them two persons has most distinguished himself? None more impatiently suffer injuries than those that are most forward in doing them.

NOTE 4. The word *what* is sometimes improperly used for *that*; as, They will never believe but *what* I have been entirely to blame. The word *somewhat*, in the following sentence, is improperly used; These punishments seem to have been exercised in *somewhat* an arbitrary manner that is, in a manner *which is, in some respects, arbitrary*.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

He would not be persuaded but *what* I was greatly at fault. These commendations of his children appear to have been made in somewhat an injudicious manner.

NOTE 5. The personal pronoun is improperly applied to children and to animals; thus we say, *It is a lovely child*; That fowl *which* nature has taught to dip the wing in water.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

The child whom we have just seen is wholesomely fed. *It* is like a beast of prey who destroys without pity.

**NOTE 6.** There should be no ambiguity in the use of the pronoun relative; as, when we say, The disciples of Christ *whom* we imitate. Is *Christ* or *disciples* the antecedent?

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

The king dismissed his minister without any inquiry who had never before committed so unjust an action. There are millions of people in the empire of China whose support is derived almost entirely from rice.

**NOTE 7.** The interjections *O!* *Oh!* and *Ah!* require the objective case of a pronoun in the first person after them; as, *O me!* *Oh me!* *Ah me!* but the nominative case in the second person; as, *O thou persecutor!* *Oh ye hypocrites!* *O thou, who dwellest, &c.*

**Questions.** What cases are the pronouns in the first example? Why? What in the second? Why? What case is the pronoun in the next example? Why? What in the next? Why?

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

*Ah!* unhappy thee, who art deaf to the calls of duty!  
*Oh!* happy we, surrounded with so many blessings!

#### RULE VI.

The relative is the nominative case to the verb, when no nominative comes between it and the verb; as, The master *who* taught us; The trees *which* are planted.

When a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by some word in its own member of the sentence; as, He *who* preserves me, to *whom* I owe my being, *whose* I am, and *whom* I serve, is eternal.

**Questions.** Which word is the *verb* in the first example? Which is the *nominative*? Why? Which is the *verb* in the next example? Which is the *nominative*? Why? Show where a nominative comes between the relative and the verb in the last example.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

If he will not hear his best friend, whom shall he sent to admonish him?

The persons, who conscience and virtue support, may smile at the caprices of fortune.

From the character of those who you associate with your own will be estimated.

NOTE 1. When both the antecedent and the relative become nominatives, each to different verbs, the relative is nominative to the former, and the antecedent to the latter verb; as, *True philosophy, which is the ornament of our nature, consists more in the love of our duty, and the practice of virtue, than in great talents and extensive knowledge.*

Questions. Which is the antecedent in your example? To what is it the nominative? Which is the relative? To what is it the nominative?

NOTE 2. Pronouns are sometimes made to precede the things which they represent; as, If a man declares in autumn, when he is eating *them*, or in spring, when there are *some*, that he loves *grapes*, &c. But this is a construction very seldom allowable.

Questions. What are the pronouns which precede the things they represent in the example? To what do they refer?

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

It is not to be expected, that they, whom, in early life, have been dark and deceitful, should afterwards become fair and ingenuous. That is the student, who I gave the book to, and whom, I am persuaded, deserves it.

NOTE 3. The noun or pronoun containing the answer, must be in the same case as that which contains the question; as, *Whose* books are these? They are *John's*. Who gave them to him? *We*. Of *whom* did you buy them? Of a bookseller; *him* who lives at the Bible and Crown

Questions. What case is *John's* in the example? Why should it be so? What case is *we*? Why? What case is *him*? Why?

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

Of whom were the articles bought? Of a mercer, he who resides near the mansion house. Was any person besides the mercer present? Yes, both him and his clerk. Who was the money paid to? To the mercer and his clerk

## RULE VII.

When the relative is preceded by two nominatives of different persons, the relative and verb may agree in person with either, according to the sense; as, *I am the man who command you*; or, *I am the man who commands you*.

*Questions.* Which word is the *relative* in the first example? By what *two nominatives* is it preceded? Of what person is each? With which do the relative and verb agree? With which do they agree in the next example?

## SPECIMEN OF PARSING.

*I am the man who commands you.*

*Who* is a relative pronoun, which has for its antecedent *man*, with which it agrees in person; agreeably to the rule which says, "When the relative is preceded," &c.

*Exercises in Parsing.*

*Thou art the man who has improved his privileges, and who will reap the reward.*

*I am the person who owns the fault committed, and who disdains to conceal it by falsehood.*

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

*Thou art the friend that hast often relieved me, and that has not deserted me now in the time of peculiar need. I perceive that thou art a pupil who possesses bright parts, but who hast cultivated them but little.*

## RULE VIII

Every adjective, and every adjective pronoun, belongs to a substantive, expressed or understood; as, *He is a good as well as a wise man*; *Few are happy*, that is, *persons*; *This is a pleasant walk*; that is, *This walk is*, &c.

Adjective pronouns must agree, in number, with their substantives; as, *This book*, *these books*; *That sort*, *those sorts*; *Another road*, *other roads*.

**Questions.** What adjective, and what adjective pronouns in your examples? To what do they belong? Why should you not say, *These book? this books? These sort? that sorts? Other road? another roads?*

# SPECIMEN OF PARSING

## A better world.

**Better** is an adjective, in the comparative degree and belongs to the noun *world*; agreeably to the rule which says, "Every adjective," &c.

### Exercises in Parsing.

That sort of pleasure weakens and debases the mind.

Even in these times, there are many persons who, from disinterested motives, are solicitous to promote the happiness of others.

### False Syntax to be corrected.

These kind of indulgences soften and injure the mind. Instead of improving yourselves, you have been playing this two hours. Those sort of favors did real injury under the appearance of kindness.

**EXCEPTION.** An adjective pronoun in the plural number, will sometimes properly associate with a singular noun; as, *our* desire, *your* intention, *their* resignation.

**Questions.** What are the adjective pronouns in the example? Of what number? With what substantives are they associated? Of what number are these substantives?

### ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

**NOTE 1** The phrases *this means* and *that means* should be used only when they refer to what is singular; *these means* and *those means* when they respect plurals, as, He lived temperately, and by *this means* preserved his health, The scholars were attentive, industrious, and obedient to their tutors, and by *these means* acquired knowledge.

**Questions.** Why use *this means* in the first example? Why *these means*, in the second?

### False Syntax to be corrected

Charles was extra vagant, and by these means became poor and despicable. Industry is the mean of obtaining competency. This person embraced every opportunity to display his talents; and by these means rendered himself ridiculous.

**NOTE 2.** *That* is used in reference to the former of two persons or things, and *this* in reference to the latter ; as, Self-love, which is the spring of action in the soul, is ruled by reason ; but for *that*, man would be inactive and but for *this*, he would be active to no end.

**Questions.** To what does *that* refer, in the example ? To what does *this* refer ?

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

Religion raises men above themselves ; irreligion sinks them beneath the brutes ; that binds them down to a poor, pitiable speck of perishable earth ; this opens for them a prospect to the skies.

**NOTE 3.** The distributive adjective pronouns, *each*, *every*, *either*, agree with the nouns, pronouns, and verbs of the singular number only, except the plural nouns convey a collective idea ; as, The king of Israel, and Jeh-shaphat, the king of Judah, sat *each* on *his* throne ; *Every* tree is known by *its* fruit ; *Either* of the two *is* eligible.

**ORS.** *Each* signifies both of them, taken collectively or separately ; *either* properly signifies only the one or the other of them, disjunctively.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

Each of them in their turn, receive the benefits to which they are entitled. Whatever he undertakes, either his pride or his folly disgust us.

**ADJECTIVES.**

**NOTE 4. Part 1.** Adjectives are sometimes improperly applied as adverbs ; as, *Indifferent* honest ; *excellent* well ; *miserable* poor ; instead of, *Indifferently* honest ; *excellently* well ; *miserably* poor.

Adverbs are likewise improperly used as adjectives : as The tutor addressed him in terms rather warm, but *suitably* to his offence ; They were seen wandering about *solo* and distressed ; instead of *suitable* and *solitary*.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

She reads proper, writes very neat, and composes very accurate. He was extreme prodigal, and his property is now near exhausted. They generally succeeded ; for they lived conformable to the rules of prudence.

**Part 2.** The adjective pronoun *such* is often misapplied; as, He was *such* an extravagant young man, that he spent his whole patrimony in a few years. It should be *so* extravagant a young man.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

Such an amiable disposition will secure universal esteem  
Such distinguished virtues seldom occur.

**NOTE 5.** Double comparatives and superlatives should be avoided; such as, A *worser* conduct; A more *seener* temper; The *most strictest* sect.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

'Tis more easier to build two chimneys than to maintain one. The tongue is like a race-horse, which runs the faster, the lesser weight it carries. The Most Highest hath created us for his glory and our happiness.

**NOTE 6.** Adjectives that have in themselves a superlative signification, do not properly admit of the comparative or superlative form; such as, *chief*, *extreme*, *perfect*, *right*, *universal*, *supreme*, &c.

*Specimen of Correction.*

Virtue confers the supremest dignity on man; and should be his chiefest desire.

**Questions.** Is this sentence correct? A. No. Q. Wherein is it incorrect? A. *Supremest* has the superlative form, *st*, added; whereas *supreme* has, in itself, a superlative signification.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

His work is perfect, his brother's more perfect, and his father's the most perfect of all. He gave the fullest and most sincere proof of the truest friendship.

**NOTE 7.** In some cases adjectives should not be separated from their substantives, even by words which modify their meaning, and make but one sense with them; as, A *large enough* number nearly; it should be, A *number large enough*.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

He spoke in a distinct enough manner, to be heard by the whole assembly. Thomas is equipped with a new pair of gloves; he is a servant of an old rich man



## RULE IX.

The article *a* or *an* agrees with nouns in the singular number only, individually or collectively ;  
 13. A Christian, an infidel, a score, a thousand.

The definite article *the* may agree with nouns in the singular or plural number ; as, *The garden, the houses, the stars.*

The articles are often properly omitted ; when used, they should be justly applied according to their distinct nature ; as, *Gold is corrupting ; The sea is green ; A lion is bold*

*Question.* Why is it not as proper to say, *A Christians, an infidels* as to say, *The Christians, the infidels* ?

## SPECIMEN OF PARSING

## An angel.

*An* is an indefinite article, and agrees with the noun *angel* ; agreeably to the rule which says, "The article *a* or *an* agrees," &c.

*Exercises in Parsing*

The restless, discontented person is not a good friend, a good neighbour, or a good subject.

The young, the healthy, and the prosperous, should not presume on their advantages.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

The fire, the air, the earth, and the water, are four elements of the philosophers. We are placed here under a trial of our virtue. The profligate man is seldom or never found to be the good husband, the good father, or the beneficent neighbour.

**NOTE.** A nice distinction of the sense is sometimes made by the use or omission of the article *a*. If I say *He behaved with a little reverence*, my meaning is positive ; if I say, *He behaved with little reverence*, my meaning is negative.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

He has been much censured for conducting himself with little attention to his business. So bold a breach of order called for little severity in punishing the offender.

RULE X.

One substantive governs another, signifying a different thing, in the possessive or genitive case; as, *My father's house; Man's happiness; Virtue's reward.*

*Questions.* Which words are in the *possessive case* in the examples? By what *substantives* are they governed? Why?

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

Thy ancestors virtue is not thine. Thy fathers offence will not condemn thee. A mans manners frequently influence his fortune.

*The following rule is thought preferable to the above:—*

The possessive case is governed by the noun which it possesses; as, *Man's happiness; Virtue's reward.*

*Questions.* What does *Man* possess? By what is it governed? Why? *Virtue's?*

SPECIMEN OF PARSING.

Man's happiness.

*Man's* is a common noun, the third person, singular number, possessive case, and is governed by *happiness*, the noun which it possesses; agreeably to the rule which says, "The possessive case," &c.

*Exercises in Parsing.*

Of man's first disobedience . . . sing, heaven ly music.  
Oh! happiness, our being's end and aim.  
Peace and joy are virtue's crown.  
Goodness brings its own reward

PART 1. The pronoun *his*, when detached from the noun to which it relates, is to be considered not as a Possessive pronoun, but as the genitive case of the personal pronoun; as, This composition is *his*, Whose book is that? *His*.

*Questions.* Is *his* a Possessive pronoun, or a pr noun in the possessive case? Why?

**ILLUSTRATION.** The difference between the *adjective* and *personal* pronouns will be seen in the following sentences; Is it *her* or *his* honour that is tarnished? It is not *hers*, but *his*

**PART 2.** When two or more nouns, or a noun and pronoun, come together, and signify the same thing, they are said to be *IN APPPOSITION*, and agree in case; as, *Paul* the *Apostle*; *George*, *King* of Great Britain, *Elector* of Hanover, &c.

**Questions.** What two nouns come together, signifying the same thing, in the first example? What three in the second?

#### SPECIMEN OF PARSING.

The Emperor, Marcus Aurelius, was a wise and virtuous prince.

*Marcus Aurelius* is a proper noun, of the third person, singular number, and nominative case, and is put in apposition with the substantive *Emperor*; agreeably to the note which says, "When two or more nouns," &c.

#### Exercises in Parsing.

Arden, the general, a brave man, was defeated.

Maria rejected Valerius, the man whom she had rejected before.

He never forgot his wife, an example of every virtue, her whom all regarded with admiration.

#### False Syntax to be corrected.

They slew Varus, he that was mentioned before. They slew Varus, who was him that I mentioned before.

**NOTE 1.** When several nouns come together in the possessive case, the apostrophe, with *s*, is annexed to the last, and understood of the rest; as, *John* and *Eliza's* book; This was my *father*, *mother*, and *uncle's* advice.

But if any words intervene, the sign of the possessive should be annexed to each; as, They are *John's* as well as *Eliza's* books.

#### False Syntax to be corrected.

It was the men's, women's, and children's lot to suffer great calamities. Peter's, John's, and Andrew's occupation was that of fishermen. This measure gained the king, as well as the people's approbation.

**NOTE 2. Part 1** In poetry, the additional *s* is frequently omitted, but the apostrophe retained; as, The wrath of *Peleus'* son. The following examples in prose are erroneous: *Moses'* minister; *Phinehas'* wife; Festus came into *Felix'* room. It should have been, *Moses's*, *Phinehas's*, *Felix's*.

**Questions** Why is the additional *s* omitted in *Peleus'*? Why is it not as properly omitted in *Moses'*, *Phinehas'*, and *Felix'*?

**Part 2.** But when cases occur which would give too much of the hissing sound, or increase the difficulty of pronunciation, the omission of the apostrophic *s* takes place, even in prose; as, For *righteousness'* sake; for *conscience'* sake.

**Question.** Why would you omit sounding the apostrophic *s*, in *righteousness'* sake, and *conscience'* sake?

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

And he cast himself down at Jesus feet. Moses rod was turned into a serpent. For Herodias sake, his brother Philips wife. If ye suffer for righteousness's sake, happy are ye. You should be subject for conscience's sake.

**NOTE 3.** When terms signifying a name and an office are connected, that which denotes the name of persons should be possessive; as, I left the parcel at *Smith's*, the bookseller

**Questions.** Which word denotes the name of a person, in the example? Which denotes the name of an office? Which is put in the possessive case?

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

I bought the knives at Johnson's, the cutler's. This palace had been the Grand Sultan's, Mahomet's. I will not for David's, thy father's sake.

**NOTE 4.** The English genitive, or possessive case has often an unpleasant sound, so that we daily make more use of the particle *of*, to express the same relation. Thus, instead of saying, The army's name, the Commons vote, the Lords' house, we say The name of the army, the vote of the Commons, the house of Lords.

**Question.** Why is *the name of the army* better than *the army's name*?

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

The world's government is not left to chance. It was necessary to have both the physician's and the surgeon's advice.

NOTE 5. In some cases we use both the possessive termination and the preposition *of*; as, It is a discovery of Sir Isaac Newton's. The word *genius*, or *property*, &c. may be understood at the end of such phrases, and the noun or pronoun, signifying the possessor, is governed, in the possessive case, by the noun signifying the thing possessed.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

These pictures of the king were sent to him from Italy  
That is the eldest son of the king of England's.

NOTE 6. When an entire clause of a sentence, beginning with a participle of the present tense, is used as one name, or to express one idea of circumstance, the noun on which it depends may be put in the possessive case, and be governed by that clause. Thus we say, What is the reason of this person's dismissing his servant so hastily? Just as we say, What is the reason of this person's hasty dismissal of his servant?

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

What can be the cause of the parliament neglecting so important a business? Much depends on this rule being observed. The time of William making the experiment at length arrived.

## RULE XI.

Active verbs govern the objective case; as, Truth ennobles *her*; She comforts *me*; They support *us*; Virtue rewards *her* followers.

Questions. Which is the active *verb* in each example? What does each govern? Why?

## SPECIMEN OF PARSING.

Hope animates *us*.

*Us* is a personal pronoun of the first person plural number, objective case, and governed by the active verb

*animates* agreeably to the rule which says, "Active verbs," &c.

*Exercises in Parsing.*

Wisdom and virtue ennoble us. Vice and folly debase us.

Whom can we so justly love as them who have endeavoured to make us wise and happy?

When a person has nothing to do, he is almost always tempted to do wrong.

We need not urge Charles to do good: he loves to do it.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

Who have I reason to love so much as this friend of my youth? The man who he raised from obscurity is dead. He and they we know, but who art thou?

NOTE 1. Part of a sentence, as well as a noun or pronoun, may be said to be in the objective case, or to be put objectively, and governed by the active verb; as, We sometimes see *virtue in distress*; but we should consider *how great will be her ultimate reward*.

Sentences or phrases under this circumstance may be termed *objective sentences, or phrases*.

*Questions.* What objective phrase in the first example? By what active verb is it governed? Does the next example contain an objective *phrase, or sentence*? By what is it governed?

SPECIMEN OF PARSING.

But we should consider how great will be her ultimate reward.

*How great will be her ultimate reward* is an objective sentence, and governed by the active verb *consider* agreeably to the note which says, "Part of a sentence," &c.

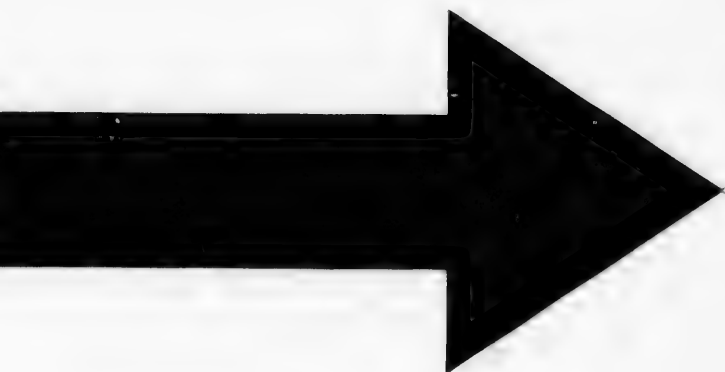
*Exercises in Parsing.*

Can you tell how much the land cost?

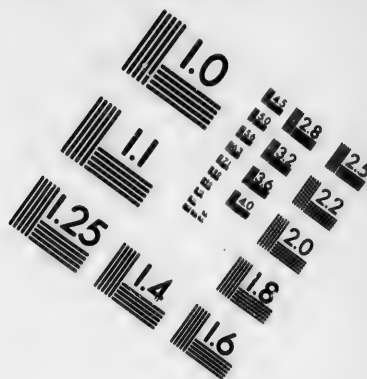
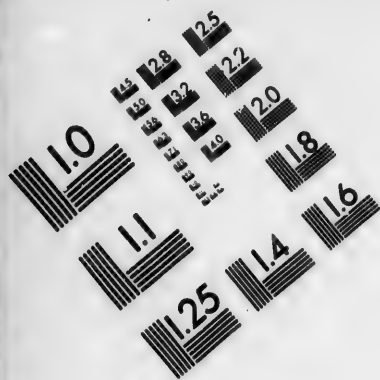
We saw religion abandoned, and persecuted; but we could not see how many vices would be introduced.

NOTE 2. Some verbs appear to govern two words in the objective case; as, The Author of my being formed *me* *man*, and made me accountable to him. They desired me to call *them brethren*. He seems to have made *him* *what* he was.

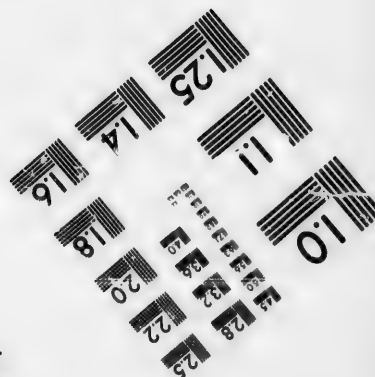
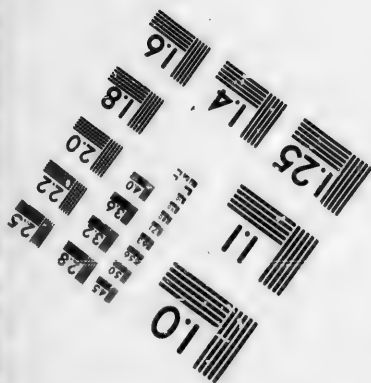
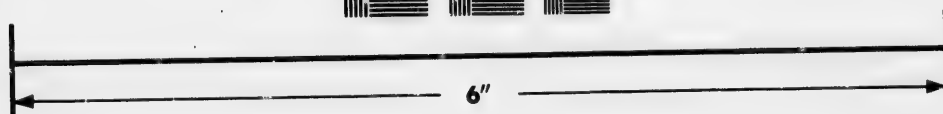
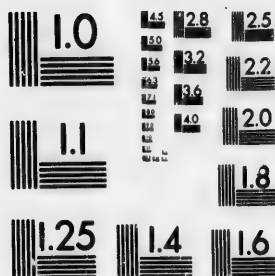








# IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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315.0 360.0 400.0 450.0 500.0  
560.0 630.0 710.0 800.0 900.0  
1000.0

*Questions.* In the first example, what two words in the objective case? By what verb are they governed? What two in the next? By what governed?

### SPECIMEN OF PARSING.

They desired me to call them brethren.

*Them* and *brethren* are two words, each in the third person, plural number, objective case, and governed by the active verb *call*; agreeably to the note which says, "Some verbs appear," &c.

### Exercises in Parsing

The king created him duke.

The voice of the nation declared him a traitor.

### False Syntax to be corrected.

They who opulence has made proud, and who luxury has corrupted, cannot relish the simple pleasures of nature. You have reason to dread his wrath, which one day will destroy ye both. He and they we know, but who are you?

NOTE 3. Neuter verbs of motion and change are varied like the active, and admit of the passive form, retaining still the neuter signification; as, I am come; I was gone; I am grown; I am fallen. The following examples should have an active, and not a passive form; We *are* infinitely swerved; the whole obligation *was* also ceased; the number *was* now amounted, &c.

### False Syntax to be corrected.

If such maxims and such practices prevail, what has become of decency and virtue? I have come according to the time proposed; but I have fallen upon an evil hour. He was entered into the connexion, before the consequences were considered.

NOTE 4. Part 1 Intransitive verbs may have the same case after them as that which next precedes them; as, I am *he* whom they converted; I believe *it* to have been *them*; He desired to be their *king*; She walks a *queen*.

*Questions.* What pronoun is next after an intransitive verb, in the first example? In what case is it? What intransitive verb in the second example? What case has it before it, and what after it?

SPECIMEN OF PARSING

He desired to be their king.

*King* is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, and nominative case after the intransitive verb *to be*, because *he*, the case which next precedes it, is in the nominative case agreeably to the note which says, "Intransitive verbs, &c."

*Part 2.* Passive verbs which signify naming, and others of a similar nature, have the same case before and after them; as, *He* was called *Cæsar*; *She* was named *Penelope*; *Homer* is styled the *prince* of the poets; *James* was created *duke*.

*Questions.* What noun is put after a verb of naming, in the first example? In what case is it? Why? In what case is *prince*, in the third example? Why?

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

Well may you be afraid; it is him indeed. I would act the same part, if I were him, or in his situation. If it was not him, who do you imagine it to have been?

*NOTE 5.* The auxiliary verb *let* governs the objective case; as, Let *him* beware; Let *us* judge correctly; Let *them* not presume; Let *George* study his lesson.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

Whatever others do, let thou and I act wisely. Let thou and we unite to oppose this growing evil.

RULE XII.

One verb governs another that follows it, or depends upon it, in the infinitive mode: as, Cease *to do evil*; Learn *to do well*; We should be prepared *to render* an account of our actions.

The preposition *to*, though generally used before the latter verb, is sometimes properly omitted; as, I heard him say it; instead of, *to say* it.

*Questions.* What is the infinitive mode in each example? By what governed? Why?

*The following Rule, with the VERB inserted, is thought to include all that relates to the government of the infinitive mode, and in plainer terms than the original rule :—*

**RULE.** The infinitive mode is governed by (verbs) adjectives, substantives, and participles; as, He is *eager* to learn; She is *worthy* to be loved; They have a *desire* to improve; *Endeavouring* to persuade.

**Questions.** By what part of speech is the infinitive governed, in the first example? By what in the second? What in the third? In the last?

#### SPECIMEN OF PARSING.

She is worthy to be loved.

*To be loved* is a passive verb, in the infinitive mode, and governed by the adjective *worthy*; agreeably to the rule which says, "The infinitive mode is governed," &c.

#### Exercises in Parsing.

Cease to do evil.

Learn to do well.

They have a desire to do right.

She is endeavouring to persuade.

'Tis wise to talk with our past hours.

**PART 1.** The infinitive sometimes follows the word *as*, thus, An object so high *as to be* invisible; A question so obscure *as to perplex* the understanding.

**PART 2.** The infinitive occasionally follows *than*, after a comparison; as, He desired nothing more *than to know* his own imperfections.

**PART 3.** The infinitive mode is often made absolute, or used independently on the rest of the sentence, supplying the place of the conjunction *that*, with the potential mode; as, *To confess* the truth I was in fault; that is, *that I may* confess, &c.

**PART 4.** The verbs *bid*, *dare*, *need*, *make*, *see*, *hear*, *feel*, and also *let*, not used as an auxiliary, and a few others, have, in the active form, the infinitive after them *without* the sign *to* before it; as, I bade him *do* it; Ye dare not *do* it; I saw him *do* it; I heard him *say* it. Thou lettest him *go*.

thought  
finitive

(verbs)  
eager  
desire

finitive  
second?

mode,  
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Thou

## RULE 13.)

## SYNTAX.

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**Question.** What verbs are used in the infinitive mode without the sign *to*?

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

It is better live on a little, than outlive a great deal. You ought not walk too hastily. I wish him not wrestle with his happiness. I need not to solicit him to do a kind action. I have seen some young persons to conduct themselves very discreetly.

## RULE XIII.

In the use of words and phrases which, in point of time, relate to each other, a due regard to that relation should be observed. Instead of saying, The Lord *hath given*, and the Lord *hath taken away*; we should say, The Lord *gave*, and the Lord *hath taken away*. Instead of, I *remember* the family more than twenty years; it should be, I *have remembered* the family more than twenty years.

**Question.** In the example, why use *gave* instead of *hath given*?

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

The next new year's day, I shall be at school three years. From the little conversation I had with him, he appeared to have been a man of letters. It would have given me great satisfaction to relieve him from that distressed situation.

## RULE XIV.

Participles have the same government as the verbs have from which they are derived; as, I am weary with *hearing* him; She is *instructing* us; The tutor is *admonishing* Charles.

**Questions.** Which is the *participle* in the first example? From what is it derived? What does it govern? Why?  
A. Because the verb *hear* would govern the objective case *him*; and the rule says, "Participles have the *same government*," &c. Which is the *participle* in the next example? What does it govern? Why? Which, in the next? What does it govern? Why?

## SPECIMEN OF PARSING.

## Speaking truth.

*Truth* is a common noun, third person, singular number, in the objective case, and governed by the participle *speak-  
ing*; agreeably to the rule which says, "Participles," &c.

*Exercises in Parsing.*

Having early disgraced himself, he became mean and  
despised.

Knowing him to be my superior, I cheerfully submitted

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

Esteeming themselves wise, they became fools. Sus-  
pecting not only ye, but they also, I was studious to avoid  
all intercourse. From having exposed himself too freely  
in different climates, he entirely lost his health.

**PART 1.** A participial or verbal noun, whether simple  
or compound, may be either in the nominative or objective  
case, and may have a verb and adjective referring to it;  
as, *Reading* is useful; He mentioned *a boy's having been  
corrected* for his faults; *The boy's having been corrected*,  
is shameful to him.

*Questions.* What kind of a noun does the first example  
contain? In what case is it? What kind does the second  
contain? In what case? The third? What case?

## SPECIMEN OF PARSING.

The boy's having been corrected, is shameful  
to him.

*The having been corrected* is a participial noun, and in the  
nominative case to *is*; agreeably to the rule which says  
"A participial or verbal noun," &c.

**PART 2** A participial noun, governed by a preposition  
as used as a nominative, may govern the objective case  
as. John was sent to prepare the way *by preaching repent-  
ance*, and *by instructing the people*; *Making books* is his  
employment; Her amusement is *drawing maps*.

*Questions.* Is the participial noun, in the first example  
governed by a preposition, or used as a nominative? How  
is it in the next example? How in the last?

SPECIMEN OF PARSING.

Making books is his employment.

*Books* is a common noun, third person, plural number, objective case, and governed by the participial noun *making*, which is nominative to *is*, agreeably to the rule which says, "A participial noun," &c.

PART 3 The active participle is frequently used without an obvious reference to any noun or pronoun; as, Generally speaking, his conduct is very honourable; Granting this to be true, &c. In such instances, a pronoun is to be understood.

NOTE 1. When the article *a*, *an*, or *the*, precedes the participle, it becomes a substantive, and must have the preposition *of* after it; as, By the observing of the rules, you may avoid mistakes; This was a betraying of the trust; It is an overvaluing of ourselves.

False Syntax to be corrected.

By observing of truth, you will command esteem, as well as secure peace. A person may be great or rich by chance; but he cannot be wise or good, without the taking pains for it. Nothing could have made her so unhappy, as the marrying a man who possessed such principles.

NOTE 2. When the pronoun precedes the participial noun, the preposition *of* should follow it; as, Much depends on their observing of the rule, as error will be the consequence of their neglecting of it.

False Syntax to be corrected.

There will be no danger of their spoiling their faces, as of their gaining converts. For his avoiding that precipice, he is indebted to his friend's care.

RULE XV.

Adverbs, though they have no government of case, tense, &c. require an appropriate situation in the sentence, viz. for the most part before adjectives, after verbs active or neuter, and frequently between the auxiliary and the verb; as, He



made a *very* sensible discourse; he spoke *unaffectedly* and *forcibly*, and was *attentively* heard by the whole assembly.

*Questions.* What adverb in the first example? Where is it placed? What in the other examples? Where are they placed?

#### SPECIMEN OF PARSING.

They are certainly lost.

*Certainly* is an adverb of affirmation, and is placed between the auxiliary *are* and the verb *lost*; agreeably to the rule which says, "Adverbs, though they have," &c.

#### Exercises in Parsing.

We should always prepare for the worst, and hope for the best.

A young man, so benevolent and virtuous, promises to be a very useful member of society.

When our virtuous friends die, they are not lost forever they are only gone before us to a happier world.

#### False Syntax to be corrected.

He was pleasing not often, because he was vain. William nobly acted, though he was unsuccessful. We may happily live, though our possessions are small

NOTE 1. *Part 1.* The adverb *never* generally precedes the verb; as, I never was there; He never comes at a proper time.

*Part 2.* *Ever* is sometimes improperly used for *never*, as I seldom or ever see him: it should be, I seldom or never, &c.

#### False Syntax to be corrected.

They could not persuade him, though they were never so eloquent. If some persons' opportunities were never so favourable, they would be too indolent to improve them

NOTE 2. *Part 1.* The adverb of place *where* is often improperly used instead of the pronoun relative and a preposition; as, They formed a protestation, *where* they repeated all their claims; that is, *in which* they repeated &c.

**Part 2.** The adverbs *here, there, and, there*, are often improperly applied to verbs signifying motion, instead of *hither, thither, whither*; as, He came *here* hastily; They rode *there* with speed; *Where* are you going? They should be, He came *hither*; They rode *thither*; *Whither* are you going?

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

He drew up a petition, where he too freely represented *his own merits*. His follies had reduced him to a situation where he had much to fear, and nothing to hope. It is reported, that the prince will come here to-morrow. George is active; he walked there in less than an hour. Where are you all going in such haste? Whither have they been since they left the city?

*Note.*—The instruction contained in Part 2 of the foregoing note is fast becoming obsolete.

RULE XVI.

Two negatives, in English, destroy one another, or are equivalent to an affirmative; as, *Nor did they not perceive him*; that is, they did perceive him. His language, though inelegant, is *not ungrammatical*; that is, it is grammatical.

**Questions.** What negatives in the first example? To what are they equivalent? Express it affirmatively. What negatives in the next example? To what are they equivalent? Express it affirmatively.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

Be honest, nor take no shape nor semblance of disguise. There cannot be nothing more insignificant than vanity. The measure is so exceptionable, that we cannot by *no* means permit it.

RULE XVII.

Prepositions govern the objective case; as, I have heard a good character *of* her; *From* him that is needy, turn not away; A word to the wise is sufficient *for* them; We may be good and happy *without* riches.

**Questions.** What preposition in the first example? What does it govern? Why? What in the next?

What does it govern? Why? In the next? What does it govern? Why? The next? What does it govern? Why?

SPECIMEN OF PARSING.

They are supported by industry.

*Industry* is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, objective case, and governed by the preposition *by*; agreeably to the rule which says, "Prepositions govern," &c.

*Exercises in Parsing.*

From whom was that information received?

To whom do that house, and those fine gardens, belong?

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

We are all accountable creatures, each for himself. Does that boy know who he speaks to? Who does he offer such language to? It was not he that they were so angry with.

RULE.

Nouns expressing time, space, direction, distance, value, or dimension, are commonly attended by an ellipsis, and governed by a preposition understood; as, I sat an hour; He went a voyage; They went that way; She rode a mile; Wisdom is worth a mine of gold; He laid a floor ten feet square; that is, *during* an hour; *on* a voyage; *in* that way; *over* or *through* the distance of a mile; worthy of *over* the dimension of ten feet square.

SPECIMEN OF PARSING.

She rode a mile.

*Mile* is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, objective case, and governed by the preposition *of*, by supplying the ellipsis, *through the distance of*; agreeably to the rule which says, "Nouns expressing," &c.

*Exercises in Parsing.*

Ye have forgotten me days without number.

All the days of my appointed time will I wait.

He was banished his country.

I went a journey.

PART I. Participles are frequently used as prepositions, *excepting, respecting, touching, concerning, according,* &c. They were all in fault *except* or *excepting* him

**PART 2.** The prepositions *to*, *for*, *as*, and *from*, are often understood, chiefly before the pronouns; as, Give me the book; Get me some paper, that is, *to* me, *for* me. Who is me; He was banished England; that is, *to* me, *from* England.

**NOTE 1.** The preposition is often ungracefully separated from the relative which it governs; as, *Whom* will you give it *to*? instead of *To whom* will you give it?

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

To have no one whom we heartily wish well to, and whom we are warmly concerned for, is a deplorable state. He is a friend whom I am highly indebted to.

**NOTE 2.** Different relations, and different senses, must be expressed by different prepositions, though in conjunction with the same verb or adjective; thus we say, To converse *with* a person, *upon* a subject, *in* a house, &c.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

We are often disappointed of things, which, before possession, promised much enjoyment. I have frequently desired their company, but have always hithert. been disappointed in that pleasure.

**NOTE 3.** An accurate and appropriate use of the prepositions is of great importance:—

**FIRST**—With respect to the preposition *of*; as, He is resolved *of* going to the Persian court; *on* going, &c. The rain hath been falling *of* a long time; falling a long time; He went out *of* an evening; an evening.

**SECOND**—With respect to the prepositions *to* and *for*, as, You have bestowed your favours *to* the most deserving persons; *upon* the most deserving, &c.; He accused the ministers *for* betraying the Dutch; *of* having betrayed, &c.

**THIRD**—With respect to the prepositions *with*, *on*, and *upon*; as, Reconciling himself *with* the king; *to* the king, it is a use that perhaps I should not have thought *on*, thought *of*; A great quantity may be taken from the heap, without making any alteration *upon* it; *in* it

**FOURTH** With respect to the prepositions FROM, INTO, AFTER, BY, OUT, AT &c. ; as, They should be informed in some parts of his character ; *about* or *concerning*, &c.

*False Syntax to be corrected*

She finds a difficulty of fixing her mind. The o was re-  
water, and he died for thirst. I have no occasion of his  
services. This is a principle in unison to our nature. Their  
house is situated to the north-east side of the road. He  
was accused with having acted unfairly. Their conduct  
was agreeable with their profession.

**NOTE 4. Part 1.** The preposition *to* is used before nouns of place, when they follow verbs and participles of motion ; as, I went *to* London ; I am going *to* town.

**Part 2.** *In* is set before countries, cities, and large towns ; as, He lives *in* France, *in* London, *in* Birmingham

**Part 3** *At* is generally used after the verb *to be* ; as, I have been *at* London ; and before villages, single houses, and cities, which are in distant countries ; as, He lives *at* Hackney ; He resides *at* Montpellier.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

I have been to London, after having resided a year at France ; and I now live in Islington. They have just landed in Hull, and are going for Liverpool. They intend to reside some time at Ireland.

**RULE XVIII.**

Conjunctions and commas connect like words, the same modes and tenses of verbs, and cases of nouns and pronouns ; as, Candour is *to be approved and practised* ; If thou sincerely *desire, and earnestly pursue* Virtue, she *will assuredly be found* by thee, *and prove* a rich reward ; The master taught *her and me* to write ; *He and she* were school-fellows.

**Questions.** Of what mode and tense is *practised* ? Why ? *Pursue* ? Why ? *Prove* ? Why ? In what case is *me* ? Why ? *He* ? Why ?

RULE 19.)

SYNTAX.

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SPECIMEN OF PARSING.

If he go the voyage and prosper.

*Prosper* is a regular neuter verb, of the subjunctive mode, and present tense, third person, singular number, and is connected, by the conjunction *and*, to the verb *go*; agreeably to the rule which says, "Conjunctions connect," &c

*Exercises in Parsing.*

He and I commenced our studies at the same time.  
If we contend about trifles, and violently maintain our opinion, we shall gain but few friends.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

My brother and him are tolerable grammarians. Did he not tell thee his fault, and entreated thee to forgive him? Professing regard, and to act differently, marks a base mind.

NOTE. Conjunctions are, indeed, frequently made to connect different modes and tenses of verbs; but, in these instances, the nominative, generally, if not always, is repeated; as, *He lives temperately, and he should live temperately.*

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

Rank may confer influence, but will not necessarily produce virtue. He does not want courage, but is defective in sensibility. He might have been happy, and is now fully convinced of it.

RULE XIX.

Some conjunctions require the indicative, some the subjunctive mode, after them. It is a general rule, that, when something contingent or doubtful is implied, the subjunctive ought to be used; as, *If I were to write, he would not regard it; He will not be pardoned, unless he repent.*

Conjunctions that are of a positive and absolute nature, require the indicative mode; as, *As virtue advances, so vice recedes; He is healthy, because he is temperate.*

*Questions.* Of what mode is *were*? Why? *Repent*? Why? *Advances*? Why? *Recedes*? Why? *Is*? Why?

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

Though he urges me yet more earnestly, I shall not comply, unless he advances more forcible reasons. She disapproved the measure, because it were very improper. Though the fact be extraordinary, it certainly did happen.

NOTE 1. The particle *as*, when it is connected with the pronoun *such*, has the force of a relative pronoun; as, Let *such as* presume to advise others, look well to their own conduct.

#### SPECIMEN OF PARSING.

Let such as presume to advise others, look well to their own conduct.

*As* is a relative pronoun, referring to *such* for its antecedent, of the third person, plural number, and nominative case to *presume*; agreeably to the note which says, "The particle *as*, when," &c.

#### Exercises in Parsing.

Such men as know their interest will avoid the place.

He is represented to be such a character as is but seldom seen.

In such company as I found there, I should delight to remain.

NOTE 2. Some conjunctions have their corresponding conjunctions belonging to them, so that, in the subsequent member of the sentence, the latter answers to the former; as,

1. *THOUGH, YET, NEVERTHELESS*; as, *Though* he was rich, *yet* for our sakes he became poor.

2. *WHETHER—OR*; as, *Whether* he will go *or* not, I cannot tell.

3. *EITHER—OF*, as, I will *either* send it, *or* bring it myself.

4. *NEITHER—NOR*; as, *Neither* thou *nor* I am able to compose it.

5. *As—as*, expressing a comparison of equality; as, She is *as* amiable *as* her sister.

6. *As—so*; expressing a comparison of equality; as, *As* the stars, *so* shall thy seed be.

7. *As*--*so*; expressing a comparison of quality. *as*, *As* the one dieth, *so* dieth the other.

8. *So*--*as*; with a verb expressing a comparison of equality; *as*, To see thy glory, *so as* we have seen it in thy sanctuary.

9. *So*--*as*; with a negative and an adjective expressing a comparison of quantity; *as*, Pompey was not *so* great a man *as* Cæsar.

10. *So*--*that*; expressing a consequence; *as*, He was *so* fatigued, *that* he could not move.

*False Syntax to be corrected*

Neither the cold or the fervid, but characters uniformly warm, are formed for friendship. They are both praiseworthy, and one is equally deserving as the other. He is not *as* diligent and learned *as* his brother. Neither despise or oppose what thou dost not understand. The house is not *as* commodious *as* we expected it would be. The dog in the manger would neither eat the hay himself, or suffer the ox to eat it.

RULE XX.

When the qualities of different things are compared, the latter noun or pronoun is not governed by the conjunction *than* or *as*, but is nominative to a verb, or is governed by a verb or preposition, expressed or understood; *as*, Thou art wiser *than* I; that is, *than* I am; They loved him more *than* me; that is, more *than* they loved me; The sentiment is well expressed by Plato, but much better by Solomon *than* him; that is, *than* by him.

*Questions.* What are compared in the first example? In what case is the *latter pronoun*? What *verb* is understood, to which it is nominative? What are compared in the next example? In what case is the *latter pronoun*? By what is it governed? By what is *him* governed in the next example?

SPECIMEN OF PARSING.

A good name is better than wealth.

*Wealth* is a common noun, third person, singular number, and nominative case to *is*, understood; agreeably to the rule which says, "When the qualities," &c



*Exercises in Parsing.*

Those persons are abundantly more oppressed than we  
 Though I am not so good a scholar as he is, I am, per  
 haps, not less attentive than he to my studies.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

The business was much better executed by his brother  
 than he. They are much greater gainers than me by this  
 unexpected event. They know how to write as well as  
 him; but he is a much better grammarian than them.  
 Thou art a much greater loser than me by his death.  
 She suffers hourly more than me. Who betrayed her  
 companion? Not me. Who revealed the secrets he ought  
 to have concealed? Not him. There is but one in fault,  
 and that is me.

## RULE XXI.

To avoid disagreeable repetitions, and to ex-  
 press our ideas in a few words, an ellipsis, or  
 omission of some words, is frequently admitted.  
 Instead of saying, He was a learned man, he was  
 a wise man, and he was a good man; we use the  
 ellipsis, and say, He was a learned, wise, and good  
 man.

When the omission of words would obscure the  
 sentence, weaken its force, or be attended with an  
 impropriety, they must be expressed. In the sen-  
 tence, We are apt to love who love us, the word  
*them* should be supplied: A beautiful field and  
 trees, is not proper language, because, if we sup-  
 ply the ellipsis, it will read, A beautiful field and  
 a beautiful trees. In this case it is better to use  
 another adjective; as, A beautiful field and *fine*  
*trees*.

*Questions* Why is *man* omitted? What is this omis-  
 sion of *man* called? Why not omit *them* in the example  
 under the other part of the rule?

*False Syntax to be corrected*

These counsels were the dictates of virtue, and the dictates of true honour. We must guard against too great severity or facility of manners. By these happy labors, they who sow and reap will rejoice together.

NOTE. The *noun* is frequently omitted in the following manner; The laws of God and man; that is, The laws of God and the laws of man. Emphasis renders the ellipsis of the noun improper.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

Avarice and cunning may acquire an estate, but avarice and cunning cannot gain friends. The anxious man is the votary of riches; the negligent, of pleasure.

RULE XXII.

All the parts of a sentence should correspond to each other; a regular and dependent construction throughout should be carefully preserved. The following sentence is therefore inaccurate; He was more beloved, but not so much admired as Cinthio. *More* requires *than* after it, which is no where found in the sentence. It should be, He was more beloved than Cinthio, but not so much admired.

*False Syntax to be corrected.*

He is more bold and active, but not so wise and studious as his companion. Neither has he, nor any other persons, suspected so much dissimulation. Several alterations and additions have been made to the work.

## PROSODY.

*Prosody* consists of two parts: the former teaches the true *pronunciation* of words, comprising ACCENT, QUANTITY, EMPHASIS, PAUSE, and TONE, and the latter the LAWS of VERSIFICATION

### ACCENT.

Accent is the laying of a peculiar stress of the voice on a certain letter or syllable in a word, that it may be better heard than the rest, or distinguished from them; as, in the word *presume*, the stress of the voice must be on the letter *u*, in the second syllable, *sume*, which takes the accent.

### QUANTITY.

The quantity of a syllable is that time which is occupied in pronouncing it. It is considered as long or short.

A vowel or syllable is long when the accent is on the vowel; which occasions it to be slowly joined, in pronunciation, to the following letter; as, *fall*, *bale*, *mood*, *house*, *feature*.

A syllable is short when the accent is on the consonant; which occasions the vowel to be quickly joined to the succeeding letter; as, *ant*, *bon'net*, *hun'ger*.

A long syllable requires double the time of a short one in pronouncing it; thus, *mate* and *note* should be pronounced as slowly again as *mat* and *not*.

### EMPHASIS.

By emphasis is meant a stronger and fuller sound of voice, by which we distinguish some

word, or words, on which we design to lay particular stress, and to show how it affects the rest of the sentence. Sometimes the emphatic words must be distinguished by a particular tone of voice, as well as by a greater stress

PAUSES.

Pauses, or rests, in speaking or reading, are a total cessation of the voice, during a perceptible, and, in many cases, a measurable space of time.

TONES.

Tones are different both from emphasis and pauses; consisting in the modulation of the voice, the notes or variations of sound, which we employ in the expression of our sentiments.

VERSIFICATION.

Versification is the arrangement of a certain number and variety of syllables, according to certain laws.

Rhyme is the correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another

## PUNCTUATION.

**PUNCTUATION** is the art of dividing a written composition into sentences, or parts of sentences, by points or stops, for the purpose of marking the different pauses, which the sense and an accurate pronunciation require.

*Question.* What is punctuation?

## COMMA.

The Comma usually separates those parts of a sentence, which, though very closely connected in sense and construction, require a pause between them.

*Question.* What does the comma usually separate?

**RULE I.** *With respect to a simple sentence, the several words of which it consists have so near a relation to each other, that, in general, no points are requisite, except a full stop at the end of it; as, 'The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.' 'Every part of matter swarms with living creatures.'*

*Question.* Why is no pause requisite in these examples, except at the end?

*A simple sentence, however, when it is a long one, and the nominative case is accompanied with inseparable adjuncts, may admit of a pause immediately before the verb, as, 'The good taste of the present age, has not allowed us to neglect the cultivation of the English language;' 'To be totally indifferent to praise or censure, is a real defect in character.'*

*Questions.* Why is a pause inserted before the verb *has*, in the first example? Which word is the nominative case? By what inseparable adjuncts is it accompanied? Why a pause before the verb *is*, in the next example?

**RULE II.** *When the connexion of the different parts of a simple sentence is interrupted by an imperfect phrase, a comma is usually introduced before the beginning, and a*

*the end of this phrase ; as, ' I remember, with gratitude, his goodness to me ; ' ' His work is, in many respects, very imperfect. It is, therefore, not much approved. ' But, when these interruptions are slight and unimportant, the comma is better omitted ; as, ' Flattery is certainly pernicious ; ' ' There is surely a pleasure in beneficence. '*

*Questions.* By what imperfect phrases are the different parts of the sentences, constituting the examples, interrupted ? Where are the pauses placed ? Why is the comma omitted in the two last examples ?

In the generality of compound sentences, there is frequent occasion for commas ; as will appear from the following view of the different occasions to which they are adapted.

**RULE III.** *When two or more nouns occur in the same construction, they are parted by a comma ; as, ' Reason, virtue, answer one great aim ; ' ' The husband, wife, and children, suffered extremely ; ' \* ' They took away their furniture, clothes, and stock in trade ; ' ' He is alternately supported by his father, his uncle, and his elder brother. '*

*Questions.* In the examples, what two nouns occur in the same construction ? What do you understand by the same construction ?

*From this rule there is mostly an exception, with regard to two nouns closely connected by a conjunction ; as, ' Virtue and vice form a strong contrast to each other ; ' ' Libertines call religion bigotry or superstition ; ' ' There is a natural difference between merit and demerit, virtue and vice, wisdom and folly. '*

*Question.* Why are there no commas in these examples ?

*But, if the parts connected are not short, a comma may be inserted, though the conjunction is expressed, as, ' Romances may be said to be miserable rhapsodies, or dangerous incentives to evil ; ' ' Intemperance destroys the strength of our bodies, and the vigour of our minds. '*

*Question.* As the conjunction is expressed in these sentences, why is the comma inserted ?

\* As a considerable pause in pronunciation is necessary between the last noun and the verb, a comma should be inserted to denote it. But as no pause is allowable between the last adjective and the noun, under Rule IV the comma is there properly omitted.

**RULE IV.** *Two or more adjectives, belonging to the same substantive, are likewise separated by commas ;* as, 'Plain honest truth, wants no artificial covering ;' 'David was ; brave, wise, and pious man ;' 'A woman, gentle, sensible well-educated, and religious ;' 'The most innocent pleasures are the sweetest, the most rational, the most affecting, and the most lasting.'

*Questions.* What adjectives in the examples ? Why are they separated by commas ? To what substantive do they belong ?

*But two adjectives, immediately connected by a conjunction, are not separated by a comma ;* as, 'True worth is modest and retired ;' 'Truth is fair and artless, simple and sincere, uniform and consistent ;' 'We must be wise or foolish ; there is no medium.'

*Question.* Why are not the adjectives in these examples separated by commas ?

**RULE V.** *Two or more verbs, having the same nominative case, and immediately following one another, are also separated by commas ;* as, 'Virtue supports in adversity, moderates in prosperity ;' 'In a letter, we may advise, exhort, comfort, request, and discuss.'

*Questions.* What verbs in the examples ? Why are they separated by a comma ? What is their nominative case ?

*Two verbs immediately connected by a conjunction, are an exception to the above rule ;* as, 'The study of natural history expands and elevates the mind ;' 'Whether we eat or drink, labor or sleep, we should be moderate.'

*Question.* Why are not the verbs in these examples separated by a comma ?

*Two or more participles are subject to a similar rule, and exception ;* as, 'A man, fearing, serving, and loving his Creator ;' 'He was happy in being loved, esteemed and respected ;' 'By being admired and flattered, we are often corrupted.'

*Question.* Why are the participles separated in the first example, and not in the last ?

**RULE VI.** *Two or more adverbs, immediately succeeding one another, must be separated by commas; as, 'We are fearfully, wonderfully framed;' 'Success generally depends on acting prudently, steadily and vigorously, in what we undertake.'*

*Questions.* What adverbs in the examples? Why are they separated by commas?

*But, when two adverbs are joined by a conjunction, they are not parted by a comma; as, 'Some men sin deliberately and presumptuously;' 'There is no middle state, we must live virtuously or viciously.'*

*Question.* Why are the adverbs in these examples, not separated by a comma?

**RULE VII.** *When participles are followed by something that depends on them, they are generally separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma; as, 'The king, approving the plan, put it in execution;' 'His talents, formed for great enterprises, could not fail of rendering him conspicuous;' 'All mankind compose one family, assembled under the eye of one common Father.'*

*Questions.* What participles in the examples? Why are they separated by a comma? By what are they followed that depends on them?

**RULE VIII.** *When a conjunction is divided by a phrase or sentence, from the verb to which it belongs, such intervening phrase has usually a comma at each extremity; as, 'They set out early, and, before the close of the day, arrived at the destined place.'*

*Question.* What conjunction in the example? To what does it belong? By what intervening phrase is it divided?

**RULE IX.** *Expressions in a direct address are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas; as, 'My son, give me thy heart;' 'I am obliged to you, my friends, for your many favors.'*

*Question.* What expressions in a direct address occur in the example?

**RULE X.** *The case absolute, and the infinitive mode absolute, are separated by commas from the body of the sentence; as, His father dying, he succeeded to the estate*



At length, their ministry performed, and race well run, they left the world in peace ;' ' To confess the truth, I was much in fault.'

*Question.* Point out the case absolute, and the infinitive mode absolute, in the examples.

**RULE XI.** *Nouns in apposition, that is, nouns added to other nouns in the same case, by way of explication or illustration, when accompanied with adjuncts, are set off by commas ; as, ' Paul, the apostle of the Gentiles, was eminent for his zeal and knowledge ;' ' The butterfly, child of the summer, flutters in the sun.'*

*Questions.* What nouns in apposition in your examples ? By what adjuncts are they accompanied ?

*But, if such nouns are single, or only form a proper name, they are not divided ; as, ' Paul the apostle ;' ' The Emperor Antoninus wrote an excellent book.'*

*Question.* Why are not the nouns separated in these examples ?

**RULE XII.** *Simple members of sentences, connected by comparatives, are for the most part distinguished by a comma ; as, ' As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so doth my soul pant after thee ;' ' Better is a dinner of herbs with love, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith.'*

*Questions.* What simple members of sentences in the examples ? By what comparatives are they connected ?

**RULE XIII.** *When words are placed in opposition to each other, or with some marked variety, they require to be distinguished by a comma ; as,*

*' Tho' deep, yet clear ; tho' gentle, yet not dull ;  
Strong, without rage ; without o'erflowing, full.'*

*' Good men, in this frail, imperfect state, are often found, not only in union with, but in opposition to, the views and conduct of one another.'*

*Sometimes, when the word with which the last preposition agrees is single, it is better to omit the comma before it ; as, ' Many states were in alliance with, and under the protection of Rome.'*

*Questions.* What words are placed in opposition to each other ? What, with some marked variety ? Why is the comma omitted before Rome ?

*The same rule and restriction must be applied when two or more nouns refer to the same preposition; as, 'He was composed both under the threatening, and at the approach, of a cruel and lingering death;' 'He was not only the king, but the father of his people.'*

*Questions.* Why are *threatening* and *approach* distinguished by commas? Why is the comma omitted after *of*?

**RULE XIV.** *A remarkable expression, or a short observation, somewhat in the manner of a quotation, may be properly marked with a comma; as, 'It hurts a man's pride to say, I do not know;' 'Plutarch calls lying, the vice of slaves.'*

*Questions.* Why is, *I do not know*, marked with a comma? Why, *the vice of slaves*?

**RULE XV.** *Relative pronouns are connective words, and generally admit a comma before them; as, 'He preaches sublimely, who lives a sober, righteous and pious life; There is no charm in the female sex, which can supply the place of virtue.'*

*Questions.* Why has *who* a comma before it? Why has *which*?

*But when two members, or phrases, are closely connected by a relative, restraining the general notion of the antecedent to a particular sense, the comma should be omitted; as, 'Self-denial is the sacrifice which virtue must make;' 'A man who is of a detracting spirit, will misconstrue the most innocent words that can be put together.' In the latter example, the assertion is not of 'man in general,' but of 'a man who is of a detracting spirit,' and therefore they should not be separated.*

*Question.* Why is the comma omitted after the pronouns in these examples

*The fifteenth rule applies equally to cases in which the relative is not expressed, but understood; as, 'It was from piety, warm and unaffected, that his morals derived strength;' 'This sentiment, habitual and strong, influenced his whole conduct.' In both of these examples, the relative and verb, which was, are understood.*

*Question.* Why are the commas inserted after *piety* and *sentiment*?

**RULE XVI.** *A simple member of a sentence, contained within another, or following another, must be distinguished by the comma; as, 'To improve time, whilst we are blessed with health, will smooth the bed of sickness; 'Very often, while we are complaining of the vanity, and the evils of human life, we make that vanity, and we increase those evils*

**Questions.** In the first example, is a simple member contained within another, or does it follow another? How, in the next example?

*If, however, the members succeeding each other are very closely connected, the comma is unnecessary; as, 'Revelation tells us how we may attain happiness.'*

**Question.** Why is the comma unnecessary in this example?

*When a verb in the infinitive mode follows its governing verb, with several words between them, those words should generally have a comma at the end of them; as, 'It ill becomes good and wise men, to oppose and degrade one another.'*

**Questions.** What verb in the infinitive mode, in this example? What is its governing word? What words between them?

*Several verbs in the infinitive mode, having a common dependence, and succeeding one another, are also divided by commas; as, 'To relieve the indigent, to comfort the afflicted, to protect the innocent, to reward the deserving is humane and noble employment.'*

**Questions.** How many verbs in the infinitive mode, succeeding one another, in the example? What do you understand by their having a common dependence?

**RULE XVII.** *When the verb to be is followed by a verb in the infinitive mode, which, by transposition, would be made the nominative case to it, the former is generally separated from the latter verb by a comma, as, 'The most obvious remedy is, to withdraw from all associations with bad men;' 'The first and most obvious remedy against the infection, is, to withdraw from all associations with bad men.'*

**Questions.** What verb to be, in the examples? By what verb, in the infinitive mode, is it followed? How would you transpose it?

**RULE XVIII.** *When adjuncts or circumstances are of importance, and often when the natural order of them is inverted, they may be set off by commas; as, 'Virtue must be formed and supported, not by unfrequent acts, but by daily and repeated exertions;' 'Vices, like shadows, towards the evening of life, grow great and monstrous;' 'Our interests are interwoven by threads innumerable;' 'By threads innumerable, our interests are interwoven.'*

*Question.* Which example has adjuncts or circumstances of importance? In which is the natural order inverted?

**RULE XIX.** *Where a verb is understood, a comma may often be properly introduced. This is a general rule, which, besides comprising some of the preceding rules, will apply to many cases not determined by any of them, as, 'From law arises security: from security, curiosity; from curiosity, knowledge.' In this example, the verb 'arises' is understood before 'curiosity' and 'knowledge;' at which words a considerable pause is necessary.*

*Question.* Why is the comma introduced after *security* and *curiosity*?

**RULE XX.** *The words nay, so, hence, again, first, secondly, formerly, now, lastly, once more, above all, on the contrary, in the next place, in short, and all other words and phrases of the same kind, must generally be separated from the context by a comma; as, 'Remember thy best and first friend: formerly, the supporter of thy infancy, and the guide of thy childhood; now, the guardian of thy youth, and the hope of thy coming years;' 'He feared want; hence, he over-valued riches;' 'This conduct may heal the difference; nay, it may constantly prevent any in future;' 'Finally, I shall only repeat what has been often justly said;' 'If the spring put forth no blossoms, in summer there will be no beauty, and in autumn, no fruit; so, if youth be trifled away without improvement, few years may be contemptible, and old age miserable.'*

*Question.* What words, in the examples, are separated from the context by commas?

*In many of the foregoing rules and examples, great regard must be paid to the length of the clauses, and the proportion which they bear to one another.*

## SEMICOLON.

When a longer pause than a comma is required, and yet the sense is incomplete, a semicolon may be used; as, 'The wise man is happy when he gains his own approbation; the fool, when he gains the applause of those about him.'

*Question.* When would you use a semicolon?

## COLON.

The colon is used to divide a sentence into two or more parts, less connected than those which are separated by a semicolon; but not so independent as separate, distinct sentences.

*NOTE.* The use of the colon appears to be declining. Many late writers avoid the use of it altogether. They regard it as a point of indefinite character, taking the place, sometimes of the semicolon, and sometimes of the period; and, consequently, perplexing us with a distinction where there is no difference.

## PERIOD.

When a sentence is complete and independent, and not connected in construction with the following sentence, it is marked with a period.

*Some sentences are independent of each other, both in their sense and construction; as, 'Fear God. Honour the king. Have charity towards all men.' Others are independent only in their grammatical construction; as, 'The Supreme Being changes not, either in his desire to promote our happiness, or in the plan of his administration. One light always shines upon us from above. One clear and direct path is always pointed out to man.'*

The period should be used after every abbreviated word as, 'M. S. P. S. N. B. A. D. O. S. N. S.' &c

*Question.* When would you use a period?

## PARSING TABLE.

## Articles.

**A** or **AN** is the Indefinite Article.

**THE** is the Definite Article.

— is a Noun, because it is a name, and because it makes sense with *the* before it; as, *the* —.

*Common*, because it can be appropriated to any of the kind, and it begins with a small letter.

*Proper*, because it can be appropriated to an individual only, and it begins with a capital letter.

*Singular Number*, because it expresses but one, and it makes sense with *one*, before it; as, *one* —.

*Plural Number*, because it expresses more than one, and it makes sense with *two*, before it; as, *two* —.

*Masculine Gender*, because it expresses an object of the male kind.

*Feminine Gender*, because it expresses an object of the female kind.

*Neuter Gender*, because it expresses an object which is neither masculine nor feminine.

*Common Gender*, because it may be considered either as masculine or feminine.

Singular.	{	Nominative, <i>m-a-n,</i>		Plural.	{	<i>m-e-n,</i>
		Possessive, <i>m-a-n' &amp; s,*</i>				<i>m-e-n' &amp; s,</i>
		Objective, <i>m-a-n,</i>				<i>m-e-n,</i>

— is a Pronoun, because it is used instead of a noun —.

<i>I</i> is the first person,	{	Singular.	<i>We</i> is the first person,	{	Plural.		
<i>Thou</i> is the second,			<i>Ye or you</i> is the second,				
<i>He, she or it</i> is the third,			<i>They</i> is the third,				
Singular.	{	-	Plural.	{	-		
						Nominative, —	Nominative, —
						Possessive, —	Possessive, —
		Objective, —			Objective, —		

It is found in the — *Person*, — *Number*, — *Gender*.  
— *Case*.

— is an Adjective, because it expresses the quality of —,  
and because it makes sense with the word *thing* after it; as,  
— *thing*; and it makes sense with another noun after it; as,  
—.

Pos. —, Com. —, Sup. —.

It is found in the — *Degree*.

\* *i. e.* Spell the noun in each case, telling where the apostrophe comes.



— is a Verb, because it signifies to —, and because it makes sense with one of the following pronouns before it, namely, *I* —, *thou* —, *he* —, *she* —, *we* —, *you* —, or *they* —

*Active*, because the Agent — acts upon the Object —

*Neuter*, because the Agent — does not act upon an object.

*Passive*, because there is something done to the Nominative —

Present —, Imp. — Perf. Part. —.

*Regular*, because the Imperfect Tense and Perfect Participle end in *ed*.

*Irregular*, because the Imperfect Tense and the Perfect Participle do not end in *ed*.

Present —, Imp. —, Perf. —, Pluper. —, First Fut. —, Sec. Fut. —.

It is found in the — Mode, — Tense, — Person, — Number.

— is an Adverb of —

[Of Number or Order, &c. as the class may be.]\*

— is a Preposition, because it connects the words — and —, and shows the relation between them; and it makes sense with one of the following Pronouns after it, namely, *me*, — *us*, — *her*, — *him*, — *them*.

— is a Conjunction, because it connects

the two	{	words	{	— and —
		or		
	{	sentences	{	— and —

*Copulative*, because, { — is added to —  
or because, { — upon the supposition that —  
or because, { — is the reason why —

*Disjunctive*, because —, which precedes it, is in opposition to —, which follows it.

— is an Interjection, because it expresses the passions or emotions of the speaker.

\* The author thinks that the Adverbs had better be 'earned' by classes the page 5\*

because it  
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Nomina

Participles

Perfect

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